THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST 1802.

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EDINBURGH.

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FOR THE PROPRIETORS:
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And to be had of the Principal Bookſellers in the United Kingdom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. H.'s Paper on the Word, Philoſopher, is received, and will appear in our next.

W. W. on "An Indulgence in the Flights of Imagination" will alſo find a place.

The Elegy on the late Dr Darwin has very little, except the *pious* intention of doing honour to the memory of ſo great a man, to recommend it. Papers on literary or philoſophical ſubjects, of which the Author ſignifies his intention of ſending us a few, will be far more acceptable, than this effuſion of his Muſe, who does not ſeem to have reliſhed the ſubject.

W. H. On the Principles of Hiſtorical Compoſition, will be inſerted in our enſuing Number. An inquiry into the laws of that Art, which arreſts the events of paſt ages, for the inſtruction of the future, muſt excite a degree of intereſt, proportionable to the value of the ſubject. Inveſtigations which tend to enlarge any ſcience from high and philoſophical views of its nature, unencumbered by the frigid remarks of common-place criticiſm, are what we earneſtly ſolicit from our kind and able Correſpondents.

The Verſes on the Art of Writing, by a Lady, want fancy, originality of thought, and correctneſs of verſification.

Rusticolas' Anſwer to Scotus will appear in our next.

Alexander Runciman

PAINTER.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST 1802.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

ALEXANDER RUNCIMAN,

HISTORY PAINTER.

WITH A PORTRAIT.

EVER ſince the revival of the art of painting in Italy, in the ſixteenth century, this art has flouriſhed in Scotland with more or leſs vigour, and has always had *a few names* to perpetuate its exiſtence, and celebrate its honour. During ſome periods, however, the number of its cultivators in this country have been ſo few, and their exertions ſo feebly patronized by that claſs of men who alone can foſter original genius in this extenſive art, that painting was in danger of being altogether baniſhed from the regions north of the Tweed.

IT is probable, that during the dawning of the Art, in Scotland, and for a conſiderable time after, almoſt every painter of eminence who practiſed in this country was a foreigner. A foreign artiſt muſt needs be well paid, and the ſmall number of employers at that period could ſcarcely afford ſufficient encouragement for an eminent artiſt to relinquiſh more genial climes, and more munificent patrons.

THE Catholic religion is more congenial to painting, than the auſterity of Calviniſm; previous to the reformation, however, the art had ſcarcely taken root in Scotland, and there were numerous circumſtances in the ſituation of the country, and of its inhabitants, which prevented painting from being cultivated in an extraordinary degree, and availing itſelf of the Romiſh mode of worſhip. During the reign of John Knox, popery and painting, and all the arts, fell together; a ſtigma was attached to the fine arts, in conſequence of their connection with the Pope and his Cardinals; and a long quarantine was neceſſary before painting could recover its former character and countenance.

ABOUT the beginning of the laſt century, the arts began again to be more cultivated. Scotiſh artiſts aroſe in greater numbers, and painting, in all its branches, was revived and encouraged. Several French painters of conſiderable merit practiſed the art in Scotland, and increaſed the knowledge of its principles in the metropolis of the country. *De la Cour* and *Pavilon* initiated a number of Scotiſh pupils, who after they had acquired the rudiments of the art, and imbibed the enthuſiaſm neceſſary to future proficiency, went to Italy to complete their ſtudies. *

ALEXANDER RUNCIMAN, the ſubject

* The memories of De la Cour and Pavilon are much honoured, in conſequence of theſe maſters having initiated ſuch accompliſhed painters as the two Runcimans, Brown, and Naſmyth. John

of the preſent memoir, was born in Edinburgh, in the year 1736; his father was an architect, a profeſſion nearly allied to that of painting, and it is eaſy to conceive that, habituated from his infancy to behold his father's drawings, Alexander muſt have acquired a propenſity to the art in general. This diſpoſition he evinced very early in life, and was frequently employed in making ſketches of any remarkable object that came in his way. It would be agreeable, were it in our power, to preſent a particular account of the progreſs of the young painter. This cannot at preſent be delineated, but it will be readily ſuppoſed, that the fertile pencil of Alexander would not long remain contented with drawing ſtraight lines, and plans of elevation. The mutilated, moſs-grown trunk, the rifted rock, and the foaming water-fall, were better ſuited to his romantic genius, and there can be no doubt, that ſenſibility, ſuch as his, muſt have been tranſported to extaſy, while dwelling upon the faſcinating graces of landſcape.

Mr Runciman went as an apprentice to John and Robert Norries, in the year 1750, the elder of whom (John) was a celebrated landſcape painter, and, under his inſtruction, our young artiſt made rapid progreſs in the art.

It was in the year 1754, that the unfortunate academy of the fine arts was eſtabliſhed at Glaſgow, by the enterprizing and celebrated printers, Robert and Andrew Foulis. In this academy were taught painting, engraving, modelling, and moulding, and it was furniſhed from the Continent, with the beſt ſpecimens of art. Young men of genius were invited to become ſtudents. Their talents alone entitled them to the regard of the company, at whoſe expence they lived, not only during their labours at home, but while abroad in purſuit of further improvement. †

Runciman began profeſſionally to paint *landſcape* about the year 1755. Theſe were not firſt attempts; he had ſtudied and painted much before he made this public exhibition, and his drawings at this period, evinced his application in the ſtrongeſt manner; but, although they were comparatively excellent, they were only the forebodings of future greatneſs, and an indication of that ſuperlative merit, which he afterwards diſplayed, even in this branch of the art.

Runciman continued to paint landſcape for five years with increaſing reputation. But the verſatility of his talents did not permit him to be great only in one department. In 1760, his genius launched into the extenſive regions of hiſtory painting—where, in delineating human paſſions, his energetic mind had greater ſcope than in pourtraying peaceful fields—the humble cottage—and the unambitious ſhepherd.

During ſix years did he dedicate himſelf to the ſtudy and practice of hiſtory painting, amidſt many diſadvantages of ſituation. But although he made rapid progreſs in all the important qualities which conſtitute eminence in this branch of the

Runciman, the elder brother, died abroad: he was thought, by many, even to excel Alexander; his pictures, chiefly hiſtory and converſation pieces, are in the firſt ſtyle, and are now very ſcarce. Brown went alſo to Italy, where he remained ſeven years: when he returned to Scotland, he drew portraits in black lead in ſo exquiſite a manner that he has never yet been equalled. Of Naſmyth's merit it is difficult to ſay too much; his eulogy is recorded in the breaſts of all thoſe who look upon his landſcapes.

† See an elegant and ſpirited ſketch of the hiſtory of Scotiſh painting in Campbell's Journey through Scotland, lately publiſhed. Vol. II.

art; yet he could not be ſatisfied with himſelf, until he ſhould ſtudy, in Italy, thoſe celebrated works, the excellence of which he laboured ſo ſtrenuouſly to imitate.

In the year 1766, being 30 years of age, he ſet out for Italy, full of the enthuſiaſm of a painter, to kneel before the pictures of Raphael and the Carracci, and catch a ſhare of the inſpiration, which animated theſe maſters. He could indeed ſay, with the artiſt whoſe works he beheld, "and I alſo am a painter;" as he had now practiſed at leaſt 12 years, and had attained a proficiency, which ſome would have thought precluded the neceſſity of going abroad. But he longed to converſe in high viſion with the ſhades of the illuſtrious dead on the ſpot where once they lived.

During a reſidence in Italy of five years, he continued to draw from the antique; to copy the beſt pictures of the ancient maſters, and to improve himſelf, by aſſiduous ſtudy of the numerous celebrated works to be met with in the Italian galleries. By theſe means, he not only encreaſed in facility and truth in drawing, but acquired new general principles, and a more refined and correct taſte. His conceptions, too, could not fail of being ſtill farther enlarged, by the view of ſo many ſublime works of genius. The art of compoſition, of ſuch conſequence in an hiſtorical painter, could only be thoroughly learned, from attentively ſtudying its principles, as they are exemplified in theſe ſcientific ſtandards; and he caught, with ſuch truth, the richneſs, yet chaſtened ſtyle, of colouring of the Venetian ſchool, that he was allowed to excell, in this quality, all his competitors.

Runciman returned to his native city in the year 1771, with thoſe additional improvements, which were to be expected, from ſuch opportunities as he had now enjoyed, and a more mature judgment. He was now well entitled to the patronage of his country, and in ſo far obtained it*.

The honourable Truſtees for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in Scotland, had, about the year 1760, eſtabliſhed in the College of Edinburgh, an academy for the ſtudy of drawing, of which De la Cour and Pavilon, two French artiſts of ſome ability, were ſucceſſively appointed maſters. On the death of the latter, which happened in 1771, Runciman was ſolicited to take charge of the academy; and, in the diſcharge of the laborious and important duties attendant on that ſituation he acquitted himſelf in a manner that did credit to his abilities, and honour to his country.

Soon after he returned to Edinburgh, he projected, and began his great work in the Hall of Oſſian at Pennycuick, the ſeat of Sir James Clerk, Baronet. I ſhall here tranſcribe the words of a learned Connoiſſeur, who publiſhed an elegant and particular deſcription of the paintings, when they were finiſhed.

"The fate of old Oſſian ſeems to have been peculiarly happy. Upon the eve of being deſerted by tradition, his only preſerver, and even by the language itſelf, the genius of Macpherſon interpoſed, received the charge, and gave him to the world.

"Fortunate in a tranſlator, the Celtic bard has been equally ſo, in receiving his fame from the taſte and judgment of a critic, bleſt with every valuable quality and character.

* Beſides the Honourable Board of Truſtees, and Sir James Clerk of Pennycuick, Runciman was under conſiderable obligations, after he returned to Scotland, to Mr Robert Alexander merchant in Edinburgh. To this gentleman, it is certain, his country owed more for the countenance and ſupport of riſing genius, than to the whole body of her nobility.

"To complete the honours of the poet, nothing was wanting, but the attendance of the ſiſter art. It was therefore with uncommon pleaſure, that I heard of his being adopted by a native artiſt, under the patronage of a gentleman, diſtinguiſhed by a fine taſte, and warm regard to the arts. The work, which is now finiſhed, is the only *original performance* ever executed in Scotland."

Runciman's next capital compoſition, is a picture of the Aſcenſion, painted on the ceiling above the altar of the Epiſcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

His King Lear ſeems to have been conceived and executed with all the fire and feeling of Shakeſpear.—The Andromeda, from which Mr Legat made his highly finiſhed engraving, is coloured in a ſtyle nothing inferior to Titian or Corregio.—His great Hiſtorical Work of Agrippina, landing with the aſhes of Germanicus, was a favourite piece, on which the painter beſtowed more than uſual pains, and with that ſucceſs which will, with poſterity, fully juſtify the high encomiums beſtowed by the ingenious Mr Brown, on the excellence of his compoſition and colouring.

He continued to ſuperintend the academy, and to execute hiſtorical pieces as far as his leiſure and health (which was conſiderably injured by painting the hall of Oſſian) would permit. His ſalary from his office formed a competency, which, when augmented by the emoluments derived from his other works, raiſed him to a ſtate of independence.

He was never married, but had a natural ſon named John, who was bred a ſilverſmith, and went to London ſome years ſince.

In his character as a man, he was remarkable for a candour and ſimplicity of manners, and poſſeſſed a happy talent for converſation, which cauſed his company to be courted by ſome of the moſt eminent literary characters of his time. Hume, Robertſon, Kaims, and Monboddo, were among the number of his frequent viſitors. But his real worth and goodneſs of heart were beſt known to his moſt intimate friends, who had acceſs to him at all times. Nor was he leſs remakable for his readineſs in communicating information, and his beſt advice, to young artiſts, in order to further the progreſs of their improvement in the arts.

His character as a painter, has been elegantly ſketched by a brother artiſt, the accompliſhed Mr John Brown, who was better qualified than moſt men to judge of his merit.

"Mr Runciman was an artiſt by nature, eminently qualified to excel in all thoſe nobler parts of the art, the attainment of which depends on the poſſeſſion of the higheſt powers of the mind.—Though for a long period of years labouring under every poſſible diſadvantage, he completed works, which upon the whole, are equal to the beſt of thoſe of his contemporaries, and in ſome reſpects, it may be boldly aſſerted, that they are ſuperior.—His fancy was fertile, his diſcernment of character keen, his taſte truly elegant, and his conceptions always great.—Though his genius ſeems to be beſt ſuited to the grand and ſerious, yet many of his works amply prove, that he could move with equal ſucceſs in the leſs elevated line of the gay and pleaſing.—His chief excellence was compoſition, the nobleſt part of the art, in which it is doubted whether he had any living ſuperior. With regard to the truth, the harmony, the richneſs, and the gravity of colouring; in that ſtile, in ſhort, which is the peculiar characteriſtic of the antient Venetian, and the direct contraſt to the modern Engliſh School, he was unrivalled. His works, it muſt be granted, like all thoſe of the preſent times, were far from being perfect; but

but it was Mr Runciman's peculiar misfortune, that his defects were of such a nature, as to be obvious to the moſt unſkilful eye, whilſt his beauties were of a kind, which few have ſufficient taſte or knowledge in the art to diſcern, far leſs to appreciate."

THE fine arts and his friends were deprived of this extraordinary painter, on October 21ſt 1785.

IN a future Number, we ſhall ſubmit ſome critical ſtrictures upon the principal hiſtorical paintings of Mr Runciman.

To the Publiſher of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you the reſult of ſome inquiries and computations I made lately, reſpecting the conjunction of the two ſuperior planets Saturn and Jupiter, a phænomenon ſeldom ſeen, but which on this, and other accounts, is not a little intereſting to the lovers of that ſublime ſcience, Aſtronomy. Theſe two planets were ſeen in conjunction on the 16th inſtant.

IT is neceſſary to obſerve, for the information of the young reader, that two planets are in conjunction, when they appear in, or near the ſame place in the heavens, or when their longitudes on the ecliptic are the ſame. When the two planets are viewed from the earth in this ſituation, they are ſaid to be in *geocentric conjunction*. And when we imagine that a ſpectator could view the planets from the centre of the ſun, at the time they appear from thence to have the ſame longitude, the planets are ſaid to be in *heliocentric conjunction*. Since the ſun's centre is the centre of motion of all the planets of our ſyſtem which revolve round him; and ſince the earth is one of them, and conſequently itſelf in motion, it neceſſarily follows, that the times of the geocentric and heliocentric conjunctions of any two planets, will, in general, be different; the geocentric conjunction happening ſooner or later than the heliocentric, according to the ſituation of the earth with reſpect to that of the planets.

IN the preſent inſtance of Saturn and Jupiter's conjunction, the difference of time was conſiderable. For the geocentric conjunction took place, according to computation, 1802 July 15th, $21^h : 31' : 2''$, true time, under the meridian of Greenwich: and allowing for the difference of longitude between Edinburgh and Greenwich, and for the equation of time, the conjunction was on the 15th July at $9^h : 23 : 45''$ a. m. mean time, by the meridian of Edinburgh. The geocentric longitudes of the planets being $5^s : 4^o : 55' : 21''$ or $4^s : 55' : 21''$ of the ſign *Virgo*. But the heliocentric conjunction of the ſame planets happened, by computation, April 29th, at $23^h : 32'$ nearly, by the meridian of Edinburgh. The heliocentric longitude of the planets being $5^s : 6^o : 16'\frac{4}{5}$ nearly; and diſtant $1^s : 14^o : 42'\frac{1}{5}$ from Saturn's aſcending Node; and at the diſtance of $1_s : 27^o : 18'\frac{2}{5}$ from Jupiter's aſcending Node. The heliocentric latitude of Saturn at that time was $1^o : 45' : 32''$ N., and that of Jupiter $1^o : 6' : 38''$ N.; the difference of latitude being $38' : 54''$. When on the 16th inſtant, the geocentric conjunction took place, Saturn's geocentric longitude was increaſed to $5^s : 9^o : 0' : 47''$, and Jupiter's to $5^s : 12^o : 12' : 24''$, Jupiter moving ſwifter in his orbit than Saturn, had gained ſince the heliocentric conjunction $3^o : 11' : 37''$ over Saturn, before the two planets could be obſerved in conjunction from the

earth. The latitude of Saturn was then 1° : 50′ : 32″ N., and Jupiter's latitude 1° : 10′ : 38″ N., and their difference of latitude 39′ : 54″ that is 1′ more than at the time of the heliocentric conjunction on the 29th April, and by ſo much was Jupiter ſouthward of Saturn.

This very near approach of theſe planets obſervable in the courſe of laſt Spring, had not happened ſince the year 1742, as will be ſhewn afterwards, and will not take place again till the year 1861 :—We may venture to pronounce, that no man now alive has ſeen, and ſhall again ſee, theſe planets at ſo ſmall a diſtance from one another.

If p repreſent the periodical time of Saturn in his orbit, and q repreſent the time of Jupiter's revolution in his orbit, it can be ſhewn, that $\frac{pq}{p-q}$ = time between two ſucceſſive conjunctions of theſe planets. That is, *the product of the periodical times divided by the difference of the periodical times, gives the interval between two ſucceſſive heliocentric conjunctions.* Therefore, taking the periodical times of their revolutions in their orbits, as aſcertained by the moſt celebrated aſtronomer of the age, *De Lalande*; p=10749.307 days, q=4330.374 days, we find the time between two ſucceſſive conjuctions to be 19.85879 years=19 years, 313.673 days. In this ſpace of time, Saturn's mean motion in longitude is 8ˢ : 2 : 52′ : 47″, Jupiter diſcribing this arch, together with the whole ecliptic in the ſame time. Therefore, the mean interval of three ſucceſſive conjunctions is 59 years, 210 days, 12 hours, 27 minutes; and Saturn's mean motion in longitude 8° : 38′ : 21″ during this interval, therefore, every third ſucceſſive conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter advances 8° : 38′ : 21″ upon the ecliptic at a mean; and every 3d preceding conjunction took place ſo much farther backward on the ecliptic, and nearer to Saturn's aſcending Node.

Hence, by ſubtracting theſe two quantities from the time and place of the heliocentric conjunction this preſent year, we ſhall have the time 1742 for the laſt heliocentri cconjunction neareſt to Saturn's aſcending node, and nearer than the preſent by 8° : 38′ : 21″. By adding them, we find 1861 for the time of the next neareſt conjunction to his aſcending node, but farther from it by the ſame arch.

Would we wiſh to know when theſe two planets were in heliocentric conjunction the neareſt poſſible to Saturn's aſcending node, immediately preceding the preſent time, and when of courſe, the diſtance of the planets from each other would be the leaſt poſſible: —We muſt ſubtract the interval 59 years &c. from 1802, April 29, &c.; and 8 : 38 : 21 from Saturn's longitude ſo often till the remainder is as near as can be found to the longitude of his aſcending node, which will give the mean time of the heliocentric conjunction the neareſt poſſible to that node. Thus, five times theſe quantities being ſubtracted, leave the year 1504, together with 142 days for the mean time; and Saturn's mean longitude 3ˢ : 24°, the longitude of the aſcending being 3ˢ : 21° nearly.

On computing the places of the planets at that time, it appears, that the heliocentric conjunction was paſt, Jupiter being more advanced on the ecliptic than Saturn by 2° : 56′.

Renewing the computation for 1504 April 4. Saturn's heliocentric longitude reduced to the ecliptic is -	3ˢ : 17° : 14′ : 22″
Jupiter's - - -	3 : 17 : 24 : 48
Difference, and Jupiter paſt Saturn, by -	10 : 26

Heli-

Heliocentric latitude of Saturn - - -	7 : 30 S.
—————— of Jupiter - - -	17 : 13 N.
Difference of latitude, Saturn south of Jupiter by -	24 : 43

By the well known method of approximation, the time of the heliocentric conjunction was found to happen on March 23d 1504.

And at that time Saturn's heliocentric longitude was -	$3^s : 16^\circ : 47' : 16'$; lat. $0^\circ : 8' : 0''$ S.
Jupiter's - -	3 : 16 : 47 : 12; lat. 0 : 16 : 24 N.
Difference of latitude, Jupiter to the northward of Saturn - -	24 : 24
Long. of Saturn's ascending node	3 : 20 : 6 : 21
—— of Jupiter's ascending node	3 : 4 : 51 : 11
Dist. of Sat. from his ascending node	3 : 19 : 5 *in antecedentia.*

Many ages must elapse before Saturn and Jupiter can come again into a similar situation. For every third successive mean conjunction happening after an interval of 59 years, 210 days, 12⅝ hours, and in that time the place of conjunction going forward on the ecliptic only 8 : 38′ : 21″, the length of the period in which the place of the conjunction would return again to Saturn's ascending node must be so many times 59 years, 210 days, 12⅝ hours, as 8° : 38′ : 21″ are contained in the ecliptic, nearly a period of about 2500 years. It is here supposed, that the nodes of Saturn's orbit are at rest in the heavens in respect to the fixt stars, and that the mean motions of Saturn and Jupiter in longitude remain constant; but neither of these suppositions being strictly true, the length of the period of the return of the conjunction to Saturn's ascending node may be different from the length here assigned to it.

Observations have demonstrated, that the single intervals between the conjunctions of these planets differ by several days. *Dr Halley* found, from the observations of the oppositions of 1697 and 1689, that Jupiter had gained at least 12′ in that period, more than in the preceding and following periods: The period of Saturn from 1668 to 1698 was more than 13 days shorter than the period between 1689 and 1719. He thought it very probable, that this difference was caused by the mutual attractions of Saturn and Jupiter at their conjunction in 1683, in that place of the heavens where they approach most towards each other; at that time, the force of Saturn towards the sun is augmented, and that of Jupiter diminished, the velocity of Saturn is lessened, that of Jupiter increased.

These inequalities are greater in Saturn than in Jupiter, because, according to Professor *M'Laurin*, in his account of Sir J. Newton's Philosophy, Jupiter attracts Saturn with a force which is the $\frac{1}{1067}$ part of the sun's action on Saturn, while, at the same time, Saturn being beyond Jupiter in respect to the sun, attracts Jupiter with only the difference of his action on the sun and Jupiter, and this amounts to no more than the $\frac{1}{1067}$ part of the sun's action on Jupiter.

So long ago as the beginning of the seventeenth century, *Kepler* remarked,

marked, that the mean motions of Saturn and Jupiter appeared to have undergone a change. *Flamstead*, *Maraldi*, and *Caſſini*, made the ſame remark on comparing the ancient obſervations with thoſe of *Tycho Brahé*. *Le Monnier* has been the firſt to demonſtrate, in a laborious work on the oppoſitions of Saturn, (*Mem. de l'Acad.* 1746.) that with reſpect to this planet, there are not only periodical inequallities which depend upon its relative ſituation to Jupiter, but likewiſe in the ſame configurations which return after the period mentioned above, 59 years 210 days, the error of the tables ſtill continues to increaſe.

Caſſini, in the Memoirs of the Academy 1746 ſhewed how the relative ſituations of the aphelions (*aphelia*) of Jupiter and Saturn ought to produce the acceleration of Jupiter, and the retardation of Saturn. It follows from his explanation, that when the aphelions of theſe planets, which continue to ſeparate to a greater diſtance from each other, ſhall arrive at the diſtance of 180°, Jupiter will then begin to be retarded, and Saturn to be accelerated; and in general, it is natural to believe, that in the wonderful ſyſtem of nature, there is no effect which ought not be periodical and alternate.

De Lalande has endeavoured to determine, from the obſervations (*Mem. de l'Acad.* 1757,) the meaſure of the quantities of the acceleration of Jupiter, and the retardation of Saturn for the ſpace of 2000 years; and he has demonſtrated from the reſult, that the quantity to be added to the mean place of Jupiter, or ſubtracted from the mean place of Saturn, in order to obtain the mean place in another age, ought to be proportional to the ſquares of the times.

Dr Halley, who probably had made reſearches on this ſubject, has given, in his Anoſtromical Tables, a ſecular equation of 83″.4066 for Saturn, ſubtractive from his mean longitude; and for Jupiter a ſecular equation of 34″.4066, additive to the mean longitude of Jupiter.

Upon theſe principles, let us now compute the quantities of the ſecular equations for both planets for the above mentioned period of 2500 years, as follows. As $100^{y} : 2500 :: 83''.4066 : 52129'' = 14^{\circ} : 28 : 49$, to be ſubtracted from Saturn's mean longitude for that number of years. And as $100^{2} : 2500^{2} :: 34''.4066 : 21504'' = 5^{\circ} : 58' : 24''$ to be added to the mean longitude of Jupiter for the ſame number of years.

We are next to conſider what effect theſe equations produce on the length of the period of return of the conjunctions to Saturn's aſcending node; or rather the effect on a period of three ſucceſſive conjunctions. *

Saturn's mean motion referred to the equinox in 59 years, 204 days, 11 hours, is - - -	8° : 27′ : 2″
Jupiter's mean motion in the ſame time - -	8 : 27 : 7
A proportional part of Saturn's ſecular equation -	— 20 : 42
—— of Jupiter's —— -	× 8 : 33

* The effect upon the interval between two or more conjunctions following in order, which ariſes from the motion of Saturn's nodes, is allowed for in the aſtronomical tables themſelves; where the motion of the node from the mean equinox is found.

Which

Which being applied, give Saturn's mean motion corrected	8° : 6′ : 20″
And Jupiter's, - - -	8 : 35 : 40
Difference by which Jupiter paſſes Saturn - -	29 : 20

Suppose Jupiter is behind Saturn, then very nearly ten days would be requiſite for Jupiter to run through this difference of longitude; it is therefore evident, the period of three ſucceſſive conjunctions is ſhortened by this number of days; and inſtead of the mean length being 59 years, 204 days, 11 hours, it is 59 years, 194 days, and nearly 11 hours.

The length of the period of three conjunctions being thus ſhortened, the arch deſcribed by Saturn is alſo diminiſhed, and therefore, the length of the period of return of the conjunctions to his aſcending node is lengthened; ſince a greater number of the leſſer period will be neceſſary to carry the place of the 3d conjunction round the ecliptic, from the aſcending node in the year 1504.

It is proper to remark, that the quantities of the ſecular equations employed above, are the mean quantities in 2500 years; but as the ſecular equations increaſe, not as the times, but as the ſquares of the times; theſe proportional parts are too great for the beginning of the period of revolution of the conjunctions, and too little towards the end of that period. Hence it follows, that the length of the period of three conjunctions, beginning with that of 1504, are greater than this mean length, at firſt, and continue to decreaſe towards the end of the period of revolution. That, in determining the ſecular equations at any time after the beginning of the period, the computations ought to be made for the years elapſed ſince 1504 to that time. And in comparing the ancient obſervations, the times ought to be reckoned back from 1504.

It is of no uſe to inquire farther into the length of the period of the return of the conjunctions to Saturn's aſcending node. The beſt tables extant cannot be depended upon for aſcertaining the places of the planets at ſo diſtant a period as the year 4000 and upwards. The united labours of the aſtronomers for centuries to come, are wanting, to determine the full effects of the mutual actions of theſe planets, as well as what may ariſe from the Georgian planet when in their neighbourhood.

Proofs of the beautiful and ſimple theory of *univerſal gravitation*, of which the irregularities obſervable in the motions of Jupiter and Saturn, at their conjunctions, is none of the leaſt, have been brought from all quarters of the world:—From the Polar circle, from Peru, by the French Academicians; and in a ſtill more ſatisfactory manner, from the obſervations of *Dr Maſkelyne* on the mountain Schehallien in Perthſhire. So that it ſeems reaſonable to believe the time will come, when this theory ſhall be conſidered by every philoſopher, not as a plauſible hypotheſis only, but as the bond which unites all the bodies of the univerſe together; as the bond of union, the golden chain which binds that univerſe to the Almighty Creator's throne.

To return for a moment to the conjunction which took place on the 16th inſt., I have to regret, that my time would not permit to ſend you this paper to be inſerted in your laſt Number, had you thought that proper, and therefore, what follows cannot be of uſe for that occaſion; but may be the means of pointing out to the young aſtronomer, how

he ought to prepare to obſerve a conjunction of two planets which may happen, like the laſt, in the day-time, when the planets cannot be ſeen with the naked eye.

July 16. Saturn paſt the meridian at - -	$3^h : 7' : 5''\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.
Jupiter——————— at -	3 : 6 : 20
Saturn's declination - -	11° : 18′ N.
Jupiter's——— - - -	10 : 41 N.
Difference, Jupiter to the ſouth of Saturn -	0 : 37
Jupiter's ſemi-apparent arch - -	7^h : 48·20
Jupiter therefore roſe at - -	8 : 1·32 a. m.
And his riſing amplitude 19° : 19′ North of Eaſt.	
At the moment of conjunction, the azimuth of Saturn was	S. 88° : 6′ E.
The azimuth of Jupiter - - -	S. 87 : 33 E.
The altitude of Saturn at the conjunction -	11 : 44
And the altitude of Jupiter - -	11 : 16
The difference of altitude, Jupiter loweſt - -	0 : 28
The difference of azimuth, Jupiter fartheſt ſouth -	0 : 33

Such, Sir, were the computations I judged proper to make on this occaſion, and your readers, who are acquainted with the ſubject will be ſenſible, that determining in this manner the azimuth and altitudes of the planets at the time of their conjunctions, muſt greatly facilitate the finding them in the heavens in the time of ſunſhine.—I am, Sir,

Your moſt obed. ſervant

Edinburgh } Scotus.
July 26. 1802. }

P. S. A ſhorter period of return of the conjunction to Saturn's aſcending node than that of a multiple of the third, conſiſts of 49 ſingle intervals following the conjunction at the node, March 23d 1504.

By computation, the 49th conjunction ſhould happen Sept. 21. 2476, after a period of 972 Julian years and 176 days. Saturn's ſecular equation for that time—2° : 8′ : 39″, Jupiter's+0° : 54′ : 11″, which being applied to the mean longitudes of the planets as the ſigns direct, the place of the heliocentric conjunction is found in $3^s : 26° : 52'$, or in 26° : 52′ of the ſign *Cancer*; and at the diſtance of 1° : 54′ ½ from Saturn's aſcending node, *in conſequentia ſignorum*.—The latitude of Saturn 0° : 5′ : 0″ North. Of Jupiter 0° : 12′ : 11′ North. Difference of latitude 7′ : 11″ only.

In this period of revolution, the mean length of an interval between two ſucceſſive conjunctions is 19 years, 309 days, and 5 hours.

For the Scots Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF A VILLAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF BENARES,

IN A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER TO HIS BROTHER.

DEAR BROTHER,

THE mode of living, and the climate of India precludes Europeans, in a great measure, from acquiring any intimate or minute knowledge of the manners of the natives. Unless I had made particular enquiry for the express purpose of laying before you the following account of a village; I might have remained in this country for half my life, without any knowledge of the very partial detail which I now intend to present to you.

THE inhabitants of the small zemindary, of which you lately had a description, live together in one village, which contains about 1000 souls: a population of nearly one person to each Scotch acre; and 12 individuals to each plow. The number of working cattle on this property is 400, that of plows 90.

AFTER the Zemindar, the person next in rank and importance, is the *Putwarri*, the factor or keeper of accounts between the proprietor and tenants; he collects the rents, whether in grain or in money, measures the ground, and, in the absence of the Zemindar, succeeds to any petty jurisdiction which the small society may require. In him, you may recognise the Baron bailiff of Scotland; the salary of this officer is paid by the farmer, at the rate of one maund or a seer each, for every hundred paid to the proprietor. Sugar, cotton, and other articles, not consumed on the estate, pay a certain portion of their valued price to the landholder, and for each rupee paid to the landlord, the Putwarri receives half an ana, or one thirtieth part nearly.

THE Byah, or weigher of grain, is the next to the Putwarri; this man divides the grain between the Zemindar and the tenant by weight in their respective proportions. The Byah is paid by both parties at the rate of 12 seer for every hundred mauns.

FROM the mean habitation of the farmers, and their scanty and wretched implements of every kind, I had conceived that there was but little division of labour, and few profest tradesmen. Iron smiths and carpenters make two separate professions in the smallest village. A *Lochar*, or master tradesman, receives from each plow a maun of grain, consisting of a part of each sort. This is in the nature of a retaining fee, and must be paid annually, over and above his allowance, when actually employed in your house. As often as you have occasion for his services there, whether in constructing the building, or making furniture, he is entitled to a daily allowance of one *pakka* or great seer of grain. During each of the three harvests, he receives

one ſheaf of wheat, barley, or rice, according to the nature of the crop then reaped. This ſheaf is not undefined in quantity, but conſiſts of about three ſeer.

Whether it ariſes from indolence or ſuperſtition, I am unable to determine, the pooreſt Hindoo families do not waſh their own clothes; it is certain, however, that each village retains a number of waſhermen as a diſtinct profeſſion.

The waſherman receive from each plow 20 ſeer of grain annually; and three ſheafs during the three harveſts, as in the caſe of the other tradeſmen already mentioned. The families of tradeſmen who have no plow, pay the waſherman in ſpecie, at the rate of two anas yearly. A ſum not exceeding fourpence of your money annually is certainly a ſmall allowance; but you will recollect, that the quantity of clothing uſed by a family of Hindoo peaſantry is not the fortieth part of what is neceſſary for one of your tenants. The children, till they are ten or twelve, ſeldom put on any clothing at all: and after that ſeaſon a ſmall piece covering the middle, is the whole attire of the lords of the creation in this diſtrict. Waſhing to Europeans in this country is performed by ſervant hired by each individual, at the rate of from eight to ten pounds annually, a very ſmall ſum, if you advert to the quantity of work. Here our whole dreſs is white cotton, and muſt, on account of the heat of the climate, be changed twice or thrice every day.*

The ſuperſtition of the country occaſions another profeſſion not common in your villages, that of a ſhaver. Part of the beard, the armpits are regularly ſhaved, even among the loweſt claſſes; as one perſon in this capacity can accommodate a conſiderable number of individuals, his wages are ſettled at one ana or twopence ſterling per annum.

The greater part of cooking utenſils, and veſſels for holding water are of earthen ware; ſeveral of theſe are in daily uſe in each family, and from their frangible nature the conſumption of them is conſiderable. This occaſions the trade of a potter to be univerſal in every village of the country. The potter receives from each plow, his three ſheafs in the three ſucceſſive harveſts; he is paid beſides for each pot according to its ſize, only the Zemindar has his at half price, and cuſtom alſo obliges the potter to provide utenſils for ſoldiers or ſuch travellers, as may paſs the night in the village. Earthen pots are very common through all Aſia; and by what we read concerning the "potter's field," they ſeem to have been in uſe in Judea, and to have had an alloteſment of ground for their manufacture. In India, the ground is furniſhed by the proprietor, and for this reaſon, he is ſupplied at an inferior price.

The loweſt, and moſt deſpiſed order of tradeſmen in India are the *Chumars* or leather cutters. The Chumar receives in harveſt three ſheafs from each plow; but beſides the annual fee, he is paid for every ſet of ropes or harneſs he furniſhes for a plow, two ſeer and an half of grain. For each pair of ſhoes, the cuſtomary price is ten ſeer of grain. Tradeſmen pay two anas, which is deemed in ordinary times a higher price; but they pay no part of his annual fee of three ſheafs.

The

* In ſome parts, the waſhermen are entitled to five ſeer of grain for waſhing the childbed linnen at each birth. Waſhing is not performed within doors, nor by putting the clothes in veſſels as in Europe; but at the ſide of a bank or river, and by ſtriking them againſt a carved plank of wood.

The bad police of the East impoſes the neceſſity of employing watchmen during night, to protect the property of individuals, and to preſerve the peace. This buſineſs is committed to the Doſſauds or Chockidars, ſeveral of which are required even in ſequeſtered villages. The nature of their employment invells theſe people with ſome power reſembling that of a conſtable. They apprehend delinquents, or report diſturbances to the magiſtrate. Like all other ſervants of the public in this country, the Chockidars have an annual fee of three ſheaves from each plow, during the harveſts. Ten biggahs of ground are allowed to each for his ſupport, and ſeveral are neceſſary; the police of the country, imperfect as it is, conſtitutes a heavy burden on the community. In the vicinity of Europeans, there is a greater circulation of property, and of conſequence, greater temptation to the violation of it. Even in our military cantonments, an officer can by no means truſt the charge of his houſe to centinels; he is obliged to hire two or three Chockidars, the only terms upon which he can hope for ſecurity. Without this precaution, the thieves have attained to ſuch dexterity in their trade, that they can eaſily ſteal the pillow from under his head during night.

The moſt numerous claſs of labourers in a country village is that of the plowmen. In this village, they amount to about an hundred; and the wages of each is five ſeer of grain, and one rupee each *hulleary* or plowing ſeaſon. Two ſtated plowing ſeaſons occur in the year; one at the ſetting in of the rains in June, the other after they break up in November. The wages of other country labourers is five ſeer of grain per day; and during harveſt the 25th ſheaf.

The *Aheer* or *Burdiah* (the Cow-herd) is another neceſſary profeſſion in every Hindoo farm. The plowed land is neither fenced nor lying contiguous, but in ſcattered and detached ſpots perfectly expoſed to every invader. The cow-herd receives two mauns of grain each month, and for every ten cows under his charge he receives the milk of one: If buffaloes are under his management, he is entitled to the milk of every fifth beaſt. The cauſe of this difference I have not learned; but conceive it to be the greater trouble occaſioned by keeping theſe bulky and obſtinate animals. The paſture is common to the whole village, and the tradeſmen graze cows, on paying their proportion of the cow-herd's fee, which is two anas per month for each buffaloe, or the milk of the cow every fifth day. Sometimes the paſture fields ly far from the village; to it however they are driven, and ſhould it be neceſſary to croſs a river, the cow-herd lays hold of the tail of a buffaloe, and tranſports himſelf to the farther ſide with great eaſe. In the community of the paſture grounds, the joint poſſeſſion of ſeveral tenants, and the payment of rent in kind; you will perceive a ſtrong ſimilarity to the practice of certain diſtricts in the Highlands of Scotland.

The two trades I am next to deſcribe are ſo different from every profeſſion to which European manners give riſe, that I beg leave to refer you to the authority upon which this narrative is grounded, for I here with to diſclaim all reſponſibility, as well as merit, in giving the information they may afford.

The trade of a *Barhi* is to prepare diſhes of leaves from which the Hindoos eat their food. In Bengal, the plantain leaf is ſo common, and from its ſize ſo commodious for this purpoſe, that the object is

obtained at once without the intervention of professional skill; but, in the upper provinces, there is no single leaf which can supply the place of the plantain; an artificial combination is made up by patching different leaves together, which forms a substitute for a plate at the Hindoo meals. Five or six different kinds of leaves are employed for this purpose, according to the produce of each district. In all, however, the manufacture is carried on: and for every hundred plates furnished by the Barhi, he receives two anas; the Jemidar paying only half that sum, either because he affords a house to the Barhi, or because he takes the leaves from his trees. During festivals and religious solemnities, the Barhi carries a torch, and performs the office of a mussalgee, or torch-bearer.

The other profession alluded to is that of a *B'haut* or poet, a person who celebrates the family, and the atchievements of his patron, and indeed, of every one who employs him. He is recognised as a member of the community, and has an annual fee of three sheafs from each plow of the village. Should a man's vanity lay him under no contribution, he has nothing more to pay to this officer. A share of this, however, falls to the lot of many, and and to gratify it, they call upon the B'haut to compose a poem in their praise; for every such composition he receives a quantity proportioned to his merit, or the gratification afforded to his employer. Before marriages, which are here contracted by the parents, it is not uncommon to employ on each side a B'haut, who celebrates the wealth, influence, and respectability of the party who employs him. And after the marriage, or the birth of the first child, the married persons give him a present of a bullock, or a piece of cloth, according to their circumstances.

These particulars are offered on the authority of a native officer of the Bengal army,* who, at my request, made the necessary enquiries upon his own estate. The result he has obligingly communicated in a manuscript in the Hindivi, taken upon the spot. A translation of this manuscript forms the substance of this account; and as this gentleman bears a very respectable character, I have, on my part, considerable confidence in the accuracy and truth of every part of his narrative. It ought, in fact, to be regarded, neither absurd nor incredible, that in a country where every great man retains in his service, a domestick, merely for the purpose of proclaiming his titles to the mob as he passes, there should exist a race of men who subsist by flattery. Our own manners, a few centuries ago, are said to have countenanced a race of bards, who frequented the houses of chieftains, and celebrated their praises in a rude poetry, and by flattery as gross as the B'hauts of the Hindoos. There are a thousand particulars, in which the European customs and manners in the 12th century seem to have resembled those of Hindostan. The practice of entertaining buffoons and jesters at court was common to both countries, and seems to announce a state of manners equally indelicate with that above described.

In this community, we have to notice five families of shepherds, who possess 150 sheep; they constitute a particular class who sheer their sheep, and manufacture the wool. The finer blankets are sold for one rupee each; the coarser eight anas; but the Jemidar is entitled to what he uses, at an inferior price. Mutton is sold by almost

* Ram Jeet Sing.

every caſt, at leaſt the rams, and the caſe is the ſame with goat's fleſh. In this part of the country, there is a price fixed by Europeans for every ſheep, three for a rupee. This is lower than the real value, and muſt operate as a grievance; it explains the reaſon why the natives are ſo averſe to ſell their produce to Europeans.

From the ſhepherd, we paſs to the village Brahmin; as often as the Ryah has collected a particular harveſt, the Brahmin is ſent for, who burns ghee, and ſays prayers over the collected heap; all preſent join in the ceremony; and the Brahmin receives as his part, one meaſure of grain, in that implement which is employed in winnowing it. He is employed by all the farmers, and, at each harveſt, he collects no contemptible tything for a village curate. Beſides this, the Brahmin receives many different fees and immunities: at each marriage, he claims five per cent. of the bride's whole portion; in caſes where the parents can afford no marriage dower, the bridegroom pays the Brahmin his fee, which riſes with the circumſtances of the party—but even to a poor man coſts five rupees. T.

For the Scots Magazine.

A VINDICATION of the REFORMATION of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND, with ſome ACCOUNT of the RECORDS.

BY GEORGE, FIRST EARL OF CROMARTY.*

I have oft tymes heard with regrate, that our nation was reformed from popery, in, and by tumult and rebellion, and this aſſerted by ſo many authors, and in ſeverall nations, and men of fame and eſteem, that it was with me, as with many others, holden as true; but haveing from my verie childhood, been acquaint with Mr Robert Douglaſs, the whoſe judgement, when I came to have any of my own, I had deſervedly a great reſpect; and haveing had ſpeciall opportunity, in the tyme of the Engliſh uſurpation, to have had intimate converſation with him, and particularly, upon this ſubject, whereupon he aſſured me, that theſe were notorious calumnys, and the aſperſions of popiſh writers, and of ſome other filly perſons, on whom they had impoſed: And altho Biſhop Spotſwood, Mr Calderwood, and Mr Petry, had ſaid much in our churche's vindication, (for as to that which is called Knoxe's hiſtory, it was fit, that ſomething expreſt in it, had been left in ſilence,) yet theſe had not ſo fully vindicated the actings in our church and ſtate, at our reformation, as the authentic records of the church would do, if they were publiſht.

On the Engliſh invaſion, anno 1651, the preſbytry of Edinburgh did ſecure the churche's records,

* From the MS. in the poſſeſſion of Mr Conſtable, Bookſeller, Edinburgh.

and

and papers; but where, they kept that secret; yet Mr Douglas told me, that he would endeavour to get some of the first, whereby I might be informed of the dutifull actings of the first presbyterian church judicatures, adding, that it was from these, the characters of the church judicatures, and their proceedings, should be taken; and not from the sayings, writings, or actings, of private writers: for good men might have strong passions, and personal faults and mistakes, and misinformations; but it were unjust, to transfer that to the collective bodie, and especially to their most serious counsells and convocations.

Accordingly, he did give me two volums of records, bound only in veloms, which he said, were the verie original books, extracted by Mr Carmichel their clerk, from out of their records of the first reformed synods in Scotland, which he said were preserved by Mr William Scott, sometyme minister at Cowper in Fyfe, and under the protection of the Earles of Rothes, and Lairds of Weems, in whose houses they were preserved in tymes of the civil wars in Queen Mary's tyme. And thereafter, by the said Mr Scott, until these very books were produced in the General Assembly holden at Glasgow, anno 1638. And since which tyme, they have been kept mostly by Mr Andrew Carr and his brother, until that now, they were secretly preserved, lest they should fall in the sectarian army's hands: I was allowed to carry them with me to Inerteel, wher my mother then lived, and being then in near neighborhead with Mr Andrew Ramsay, who had been eminent in the Assembly of Glasgow; he both attested these books to have been produced at that synode, and did lykeways regrate, that the reformation from popery in Scotland was not better vindicated, by more authentick authority, than that of private historians, whose wrytings, carying something of their own weaknesses, and did in some things, disadvantage to the reformers' actions.

However, I read over most of the two books, and was verie glade to find them verify both what Mr Douglas and Mr Ramsay had said.

For both English and French historians, and some of our own countrymen, and indeed all the Romish wryters on that subject, have most falsely asserted, that our reformation from popery was sett on by self interested noblemen, either discontented with their condition, or ambitious for publick employments, and an envy of those, imployed by King James the 5th, in the latter end of his reign, and by the Queen Regent, after his death, and by Queen Mary, after her assumption of the government, expecting to ryse from the publick ruins, and to fish in troubled waters: And that they did for that end, start controversys, assert heriticall and schismaticall noveltys; and stirred up rebellions, pretending reformation, as a cloak for their sedition, heresies, and schisms, and carried on by illegal force, what they had so wickedly designed. This, these writers assert.

Whereas, the truth is, that the clergy of Scotland haveing got a great part of the ritales of the nation in their possession, haveing idle hands and busie heads, and haveing by the misplaced zeal of many kings, and races of nobility and gentry, many lands and superiorits, and accustomed to be chosen to be chief officers of state, and instruments of the government, on supposition, that their sacred profession, their retirement from the world, and voued celebat, should render them less avaritious, less ambitious, less interested, and so more equall

equall governours, more juſt judges, and more peaceable patriots. They abuſing theſe advantages, and miſ-applying both their wealth and truſt, did act more arbitrarly, as ever the nobility did, and giveing themſelves over to luxury, eaſe, and pryde; and haveing ſold themſelves as ſlaves to the uſurpation of Rome, both as to temporalls and ſpiritualls, and all this, with a diſſimulat affection to the preſent governours, buying their ſupport and favour, by being active inſtruments, in inſlaving all others under them; (the clergy excepted) and, in conſert with Rome, imploying their wealth and power to advance the politick religion of ſpirituall uſurpers, and with the more rigour, that their remote zeall might be the more eſteemed, and ſo the better rewarded from the Roman court. Their actings in generall, and particularly their impoſing humane inventions and falſe opinions on men's conſcicnces, as God's commands, or the churche's preſcriptions, which by their doctrine, was of equall or identick authority with divine, and of more clearneſs, and ſo the rather to be obeyed: By theſe wicked oppreſſions, and ſcandalous doctrines, they greeved all who had conſcience and knowledge, and irritated all who had courage and power. And albeit the reverence due to churchmen, ſo long as they were God's men, the countenance of the Royal authority, and the ſubmiſſion and honour which this nation did always bear to our kings and their officers, did hinder the open eruption againſt the clergys' pryde, inſolence, and ambition, and ſmothered the reſentments, wherewith the nobility and gentry did ſecretly boyle againſt the clergy; yet ſo ſoon as by king James the fifth's death, (which happened in the year 1542,) and by the impotent government of the Queen Regent, being a ſtranger, and by the great increaſe of the ſpirit of perſecution for religion, the nation generally highly provoked, the Romiſh doctrines openly impugned, and the miſts of ignorance much diſpelled; ſeverall noblemen and gentlemen did joyne in petitions to the Queen Regent, for ſtopping the progreſs of the perſecution, and the fury of the churchmen; and whilſt her favour to the Romiſh doctrine and prieſts did prevaill more than their petitions, ſhe always promiſed redreſſes and ſtops to theſe injuries, by advice of parliaments, and national conventions.

In the interim, the clergy continueing the execution of any who refuſed to own their new dogmas, or would not acknowledge the Tridentine faith; many of the moſt conſiderable nobilitie and gentry did concur defenſively, to preſerve themſelves, and their fellow ſubjects, from fyre and faggott, in theſe violent proſecutions: In oppoſition to which, and to the laws of the nation, the Queen Regent, bringing in forces from France, therewith to execute arbitrary government, and the clergy's malice, againſt thoſe who called for reformation, untill by the Queen of England's mediation, matters were brought to ane accommodation, by ane agreement, which was not finally concluded untill the Queen Regent's death, on the tenth of June 1560. One of the chief articles of which treaty was, that the French King, who was then marryed on our Queen, and the Queen, ſhould ſend a commiſſion for holding a Parliament in Auguſt thereafter: For ſettling of all affairs, both in church and ſtate, and act of oblivion paſt for all preceding tranſgreſſions. Which Parliament did accordingly hold, be virtue of that commiſſion and treaty; in which Parliament, were 18 of the ſtate of the church, many of the

the moſt conſiderable of the nobility, and the whole ſtate of burrows; and in which Parliament, many acts of reformation of the clergy were paſt, and ſeverall acts againſt immoralitys, but chiefly the confeſſion of faith, which was drawn by many of the nobility, gentry, and clergy, was paſt in ane act of Parliament, tuo noblemen only diſſenting, and ſome of the popiſh clergy; the others of the clergy did concur; which confeſſion is the ſame in terminis, with the confeſſion of faith, ratified by the firſt Parliament of King James the ſixth, and printed amongſt its acts.

And albeit many of all ranks within Scotland did deſiderat a reformation many years before this tyme; and albeit many ſuffered martyrdome for it, and many ſaved themſelves, pairtly by force, pairtly by flight, from the illegall violencies that were practiſed againſt them: yet this act of Parliament is to be accounted the firſt nationall ſtop that was made in reformation, within the kingdome of Scotland from the popiſh errors. So far is it from truth, that the reformation in Scotland was a rebellion, or was carried on by rebellion, nor is it leſs falſe, that the reformation was profecute in Scotland with perſecution or cruelty; for albeit the papiſts did perſecute the firſt converts with the outmoſt cruelty, and for a long tyme, yet after this reformation, the ſtate and church of Scotland, and judicatures thereof, did never profecute one papiſt, as to their perſons or eſtates, for their opinions, in matters of religion, albeit the penal laws againſt idolatry, blaſphemy, and treaſonably owneing of a foraigne ſoveraigne power, might have affoorded ſtronger legall grounds for puniſhing ſuch crymes, than ever the papiſts could forge, from either canon or civil law, againſt the Proteſtant's innocent tenets, which, at worſt, did amount to no more than their owneing, that the ſcriptures, and not the churche's opinion, was the rule of faith; that they could not believe every new invention of the Romiſh church as of divine verity; that they could not believe a blaſphemous tranſubſtantiation; nor that a fallible man or men could prove ane infallible judge; that they thought prayers ſhould be heard, and ſaid, in ane intelligible tongue; that they did not belive that donations and dotations, which made the prieſt's kitchens ſmoak, would extinguiſh the purgeing fyres that ſouls departed endured; and that they could not believe, that the al-ſufficient ſatisfaction and ſacrifice, offred ones by Chriſt, God man, needed the aſſiſtant ſacrifices of the maſs, or the ſillie additions of humane works, to ſhare in the honour of man's juſtification: Yet theſe were the cauſes of all our martyre's ſufferings, which any intelligent man may balance and conſider, whether theſe opinions, or the forementioned opinions of the Romaniſts, were moſt obnoxious to penal laws, in the ſenſe and conſtruction of the laws of Scotland, or of any other civiliz'd nation in Europe.

It being then clear, that the reformation from popery in Scotland was founded upon good and ſolide grounds, and the firſt nationall ſtepp it made, being in a Parliament lawfully called, and numerouſly conveened, in a moderate procedure; and that all allong, ſince that beginning, it hath proceeded always, by acts of Parliament as to the civil pairt: we ſhall now ſee its eccleſiaſtical progreſs, for albeit many particular perſons did own a diſſent from ſeveral errors in the church of Rome, and did refuſe ſubmiſſion to their new-coyned articles of faith, and ſuperſtitious rites and modes of worſhip; and albeit a conſiderable

siderable number of the nobility, gentry, and citizens, severalls of the priests, and many of the religious orders did make up this number of confessors; and albeit some of these noblemen, gentlemen, and citizens, and some of those churchmen did meet at several tymes, sometymes in greater, sometymes in lesser numbers, for strengthening themselves in their addresses to the Queen and governours, and sometymes for defending one another from the violent and illegal attacks of the trowps convocated by the clergy, for the destroying of the confessors; yet all the addresses made by the congregations did allways bear, and declare their constant resolution to submitt dutifully to the governors and laws, in every thing, except their embraceing of the Roman heresies; nor did they ever so much as pretend to act authoritatively or judicatively, notwithstanding that sometymes, these congregations did consist of many of the nobility, gentry, citizens, and clergy, untill that the Queen and her husband the King of France did call a Parliament by their commission, which by their supream legislative capacity, could then establish matters by force of a law. So that, if ever a reformation from settled errors was performed by legall and moderate procedure, this reformation from popery in Scotland was one.

For as the reformed confession of faith was satled and ratyfied in Parliament, in August 1560, as said is, so the meeting of the first Generall Assembly was appoynted by act of this Parliament, to be at Edinburgh the twentieth of December 1560, which did meet accordingly; their first work was, to look out for qualifyed men for the ministry; whereof some were appoynted to be superintendants, as Mr Calderwood says, page 30; and some generall rules were ordained for choiceing ministers, elders, and deacons. The records of this assembly were not above three or four sheets of paper, and are lost by the corruption of the paper, as appears.

The Parliament that sat in August, had, by an act abolished the Pope's authority; by a second act, annulled all acts made in preceding tymes, for maintaining of idolatry; and a third against sayers and hearers of mass.

The Parliament had likeways appoynted a convention of states to meet at Edinburgh in January 1561, the clergy had appoynted some of their number to prepare a form of church policy; for, albeit before that, the reformed kirk had a direction in discipline and external worship, which was called the book of commone order, or the order of Geneva, which is printed in with the Psalm book; but now they would have one established by civill and ecclesiastick authority, and having prepared one, they offred it to the convention of estates, in January; which book of policy is at length contained in Calderwood's history, and more fully in Spotswood's history in the year 1560. But the convention, after debating a litle upon the several heads therein, did lay it assyde for that tyme; yet, at the tyme of this convention, many considerable noblemen, barrons, and Gordoun, bishop of Galloway, and Campbell dean of Murray, subscrybed to the book of discipline, as it was brought in by the clergy.

Mr Calderwood, in his history says, that at this tyme, Mr John Spotswood was admitted superintendant of Lawthian. Knox's history informs of a debate betwixt some of the Roman and some of the reformed clergy, in face of the convention, for information to the members, and the heads thereof set down,

page 282, 283 of the London edition; and thereafter ſetts down the form and order of election of ſuperintendants and miniſters, as agreed upon by the clergy, in March 1560. Which was before the reforming Parliament, and before the firſt General Aſſembly.

Note, That the acts of Parliament Queen Mary, 1560, are not printed among Skeen's acts of Parliament, but the Viſcount of Tarbat, when he was clerk regiſter, did find, amongſt old papers, in ane auction of Mr John Hendriſon's books, (who had been a Lord of Seſſion,) the record of that Parliament, which he bought, and put it among other records in the King's regiſter houſe, where he preſumes it now is. Amongſt the articles of the foreſaid church policy, the ſuperintendants had places of reſidence appoynted for them, their bounds were deſigned, their office ſet down; the manner of election and cauſes of depoſition, and of new elections in caſe of vacancy; their ſubjection to cenſure to the miniſters and elders of the province, that they may not be tranſlated without the counſell of the whole church, and that no man be advanced to a ſuperintendency, but he who formerly had been a miniſter.

The number of the ſuperintendants then appoynted by the clergy, were one for Orkney, reſiding at Kirkua', his dioceſe Caithneſs, Orkney, and Strathnaver; one in Roſs at Chanory, for Sutherland, Roſs, the North Iſles, and Murray; one in Argyle, for Argyle, Kintyre, Lorn, Lochaber, and the South Iſles; one in Aberdeen for Aberdeen, Banf; one in Brechin for Angus, Mearns, and Marr, to the Water of Dee; one in Fyfe at St Andrews for Fyfe, Fothringham, and Perth to Stirling; one in Lowthian, at Edinburgh, for the eaſt of Stirling, the Lowthians, Merſe, Lauderdale, and Stow of Tweeddale; one at Jedburgh for Tiviotdale, Twaddale, and Ettrig; one at Glaſgow for Kinningham, Kyle, Renfrew, Clydſdale, and Menteith; one at Dumfries for Galloway, Carrick, Annandale, and Nidſdale.

And as Spotſwood remarks, that by the preſent neceſſity, the examination and admiſſion of ſuperintendants could not be ſo ſtrick as afterwards it muſt, that therefore the councill ſhould now nominate ſo many as may ſerve in theſe provinces, or give commiſſion to men of knowledge and of piety to doe it, provyding always, that the gentlemen and burgeſes within the dioceſe, being allways privy to the election, thereby to bring the church again in practiſe of her liberty.

These things are collected from what is unanimouſly recorded in the hiſtorys of Knox, Spotſwood, and Calderwood, for the records of the years 1560, 1561, and 1562, and the records of the Parliament 1561, 1562, not being printed, we muſt content ourſelves with their authority.

The Queen returned from France 1561, on the twentie day of Auguſt, and a few days thereafter, in a great councill, it was enacted, that no change or alteration ſhould be made in the preſent ſtate of religion, as it then ſtood by act of Parliament, in the Confeſſion of Faith, reſerving only her own ſervice in private in her own family, againſt which ſeverall alſo of the Lords preſent did proteſt; ſhortly thereafter, one Ninian Wyniat, wrying againſt the Confeſſion of Faith, was ſentenced by the church, and baniſhed by the Councill, in the year 1562: the archbiſhop of St Andrews, the abbot of Corſregall, and pryor of Whitehorn, were impriſoned for hearing of maſs, but in free priſon, without any other hurt.

In June 1562, a Generall Aſſembly did hold at Edinburgh, the records whereof all concerned, except two leaves, which contained ſomething of Paul Mephin's ſlander and ſatisfaction, ſeſſion 2d, which on the 26th of June appoynts, that no ſecret contract of marriage ſhall be ſuſtained to aſſoilzie the pairties from fornication but what is publickly beforehand; as alſo there was an act concerning the method and order of appellations; Calderwood notes, page 32, that it was enacted, that ſuperintendants and miniſters ſhould be tryed in lyfe and doctrine.

The fifth Generall Aſſembly did hold at St Johnſton, on the 25th of June 1563, where Paul Mephin was ſtaged in the firſt ſeſſion, and the ſecond ſeſſion 27th June, the matter of clandeſtine marriages was conſidered; item the matter of appellations in church judicatures, and ſome directions given for the inſtitution of youth; the third ſeſſion was on that ſame day in the afternoon, where orders were given anent printing of religious books; the fourth ſeſſion was upon the 28th of June, where the ſuperintendants were ordered to make intimation to all the ſhires, burghs, and pariſh kirks, ſometyme before any General Aſſembly did meet.

The ſixth Generall Aſſembly did meet at Edinburgh the 27th of December 1563. The firſt ſeſſion that day, power was given to John Knox, to call the Generall Aſſembly on any extraordinary occaſion, becauſe of the tumults and confuſions of the tyme; Mr John Wilock was choſen moderator, and ane act was made, that a moderator ſhould be ſtil choſen thereafter, the firſt day of the Aſſembly. The ſecond ſeſſion was upon the 28th of December, where overtures were made for feinding of poor labourer's land. The third ſeſſion was upon the 29th, when the book of diſcipline was remitted to a commiſſion. The fourth ſeſſion on the thretty day; where the articles for religion and diſcipline then agreed to were offred by the General Aſſembly to the Queen, and commiſſioners nominate and joyned with Lords of the councill for preſenting the ſame; to which her Majeſty gave a gracious and fare return to the ſatisfaction of the Generall Aſſembly. The fifth ſeſſion on the laſt day of December, a commiſſion given by the Generall Aſſembly to the ſuperintendans of Angus, Fyfe, Louthian, and the Merſe, with ten other miniſters, and Mr George Buchannan, and fyve barrons, for preparing ſeverall matters, eſpecially as to the tranſplantation of miniſters, and reſtoreing of penitent miniſters who were under cenſure. In the ſixth ſeſſion, on the ſaid laſt December, poſt meridiem, a miniſter was depoſed.

The ſeventh Aſſembly was holden at Edinburgh the 25th of June 1564, where Mr Willock was choſen moderator, and then the Aſſembly did proceed to the articles committed laſt Aſſembly.

I have abſtracted theſe few contents from the record, becauſe the leaves are much worn, and lyke to periſh; but the reſt of the book being intire and whole, I have abſtracted no more, but referrs him to the principall record, which is preſerved intire, and continues without intermiſſion from this laſt-mentioned Aſſembly in June 1564, to the eight Seſſion of the ſixty-third Generall Aſſembly, which was holden at Muntroſe, on the nynteenth day of March 1600, and the eight ſeſſion thereof being on the twentie-ſeventh of Apryl that year poſt meridiem.

The record being ſo intire, that it wants not ſo much as one ſeſſion in all that tyme.

THE records of the church were not kept so secret but that in the year 1661, information was given to the King's commissioner and some of the counsellors, where the records of the kirk were kept as secret. Whereupon they were immediately seised and caryed to the low town counsell house in severall chists and boxes, and a committee was appoynted to consider them and report; of which number I was one; wher we turned them over, and revised many of them, for two or three days, being all in scrolls and louse papers, a verie few being bound in books. And amongst them I perceived the two volumes before mentioned, which were of my acquaintance. These two I did carry home with me, intending to look over again for farther information of what I had formerly read, in relation to our reformation, and the very next day, upon what motive I doe not well remember) the counsell did very suddenly order all the records to be burned from the commone general perswasion, that they were records of rebellion; I was not present in councill, being then no counsellor, but one of the articles in Parliament, whereby the two books did remain with me, from that tyme to this day.

THIS is the book compyled and abstracted out of all the other records of the kirk, by command of the Generall Assembly, Anno 1595, Session 9th; which register was produced by Mr Thomas Sandilands, which Mr Thomas had also a receipt of the other records from Mr James Carmichel, for the registers delivered by him to the said Mr James, for drawing out a compleit volume of the records.

NOTA, this Mr Thomas Sandilands was son to Mr Thomas Sandilands, who was clerk to the kirk, and succeeded in that office to Mr Thomas Nicolson, which Mr Thomas succeeded to Mr James Ritchie, as he had succeeded to Mr John Grey, who was first clerk to the Generall Assembly, Nicolson had left all the records in the hands of Mr Robert Wedderburn, who was depute to Nicolson, and Wedderburn did delyver them to Alexander Blair, who was clerk to the assignations and modifications; and in the Assembly 1595, Mr Thomas Sandilands, son to Mr Thomas Sandilands the clerk, did take up the records from the deputes, and by warrand of the act of Assembly 1595, Session 9th, delivered them to Mr James Carmichel, to extract a generall register out of all those books, which he did, and designed the acts by short notes upon the margine, with his own hand, as is written and declared by him on the last leaf of his abstracted record.

THE said Alexander Blair was present personally at the Assembly of Glasgow, and testifyed as said is, and likewise many reverend men in the Assembly did testify and witness, that the notes upon the margand were Mr James Carmichel's own hand write, and the Generall Assembly on strick examination did declare, that the said volum of abstract did agree with the four principle books of record; so that there was no room left to doubt, that this volum of record, containing all the former records, from the first Generall Assembly, from the year of God 1560, to the year 1594, being a record of the acts of the Generall Assemblys, is ane authentick approven register, and as authentick, and hath as many characters of veracity, as any other publick records within the kingdome, and hath been transmitted thorow the clerks' hands in as exact custody from the beginning to the Assembly at Glasgow 1638.

AND that the records of the kirk were

were carefully kept under the view of the Generall Aſſembly, and the commiſſioners of the kirk, until they were taken from them, by order of Parliament, in the year 1661, was evident and certainly known to many hundreds, and the acts of Parliament and councill, ordering them to be ſeaſed and burnt, is too ſufficient a proof thereof.

How this volume and regiſter was preſerved at that tyme, and till now, that it is delyvered by me to the commiſſioner of the Generall Aſſembly, is above narrated.

The great reaſon that moved me to the care thereof, was that in and by it I did, and anie who will read and peruſe the records will find a full and clear vindication of our religion, church, and kingdome, from many falſe and injurious ſcandals wherewith we are upbraided, not only by common bruit and ſome malitious narrations of our enemies at home, but alſo by many eminent writters of forreigners, as all the papiſts, who treats of our hiſtory, ſeverall miſinformed proteſtant writters abroad, and to my wonder, ſome in England; as if the whole actings of clergy and laity in Scotland had been nothing but a tract of illegall inſurrections, violent uſurpations on the Royal authority, rebellious oppoſition to our laws and national conſtitutions, barbarous force uſed againſt churchmen, aſſing all by mobbiſh tumults, without and contrair to the expreſs mandats of the Soveraign and Parliaments, and in a total tract of murthers, aſſaſſinations, robberys, and violences to churchmen's perſons.

And further, by our ſetting up a church on a whole ſyſtem of ſchiſm from all the other reformed proteſtant churches.

Whereas all who will be at the pains to look (though paſſingly) on the records of the Parliaments, but much more upon the records of the Generall Aſſembly, and upon this very one will find, that no reformation in Europe was with leſs illegall tumult; whoſe every ſtep was ſo much with concurſe of the civill judicators, eſpecially of parliaments and conventions of eſtates; and which parliaments and conventions did never aſſemble themſelves, but by the Queen's and King's authority; that never churchmen were ſo gently uſed when their religion was aboliſhed, as the Roman clergy were by our reformers, either *in facto* or *in jure*; and that not only as to their perſons and lives, none of which was ever touched upon the account of religion, except only cardinall Beaton, whoſe murtherers had ſo little countenance from the reforming authority in Scotland, that though there were one or two eminent perſons guilty, yet not one of them all was ever reſtored to their fortunes or eſtates. And one other, viz. Biſhop Hamilton of Glaſgow, who was too precipitantly executed at Stirlin in faction and civill diſcord, without the leaſt relation to religion; for as to religion, there was no uſe made of fyre, faggot, or forfeiture; but on the contrair, all the benefic'd popiſh clergy who remained in Scotland did enjoy their benefices during their lives; and in that, Proteſtants could have no more favour, and it is not fair dailling to upbraid a church, a nation, or a reformation, with a raſh fact of ten or twelve perſons; and I may be allowed to ſay, without reflection, and without naming of any or any. that there is ſcarce a reformation in Europe that can ſay the like with truth, and it is yet harder, when thoſe who caſts the ſtones at us are more guilty than wee, for indeed, we are not guilty at all.

And as to the other branch of calumny, viz. that we reformed upon a ſchiſm from all other reformed churches, eſpecially from England; this

this upon examination will be found as calumnious as the other, for from the very first beginning of our reformation (as will be found thorow the tract of this record) we did not only embrace the friendly offers of others in communion, but solicited theirs frequently and earnestly in many places of this record, and particularly on the 27th of December 1565, page 35 of this record, the Generall Assembly allowed Mr John Knox to goe to England, to officiate a while there, as a minister of that church, and did send with him a supplication to the bishops of England, to deal gently with such of the clergy there who scrupled at some of the ceremonies. So far were they from thinking that their pretertundamentall matters should break off communion or correspondence amongst reformed Protestants. But their correspondence and affection, and most of all the then reformed churches in Christendome, will be amply found in severall passages of this record, and that a spirit of union may be amongst all Protestants, some circumstances and modes notwithstanding, *salvâ substantiâ* of the Christian religion, as it is reformed from popery and other heresies, is the serious wish of

Your friend and servant.

(sic subscribitur) CROMERTIE.

W. Carstares, Witness. }
G. Meldrum, Witness. }

Edinburgh, the 16th of January 1708. These Records of the General Assembly being under great decay by oldness and bad keeping, whilst they were kept in secret, and also very ill bound in old velum, I caused Watson the book-binder to re-bind them with as much care as was possible, which he could not do with neatness. I did take them out of the place where I kept them in their old coats amongst other peices of antiquity. I had no doubt of their being intire as I found them and so delyvered them to the binder; nor did I doubt more of their integrity when I received them back, as they are now bound, nor revise them till now. But to my regrate, I find that there is wanting at the end, from a pairt of the 1593 to the 1602, which most assuredly I had with the rest. The book binder denys that he received them, and I can have no more but his word; and I am very confident, that if he did not receive them, they are among my peapers, which have been likewise put in great confusion by frequeat tossings from south to north, and I am very hopefull to find them out, and when I do, they will be faithfully delyvered to be kept with these others; but I could not think it fitt to delay the delyvery of what I had, least worse things might befall them; but the records transcribed and extracted by Mr James Carmichell, by order of the Generall Assembly, Anno 1595, from the last of December 1562, to the 27th of Apryll 1593, are now delivered by me to the undersubscribers appoynted by the commission of the Generall Assembly to receive the same, day and place foresaid.

(sic subscribitur) CROMERTIE.

W. Carstares. }
G. Meldrum. }

*** The two witnesses subscribing to E. Cromertie's signing of this and the former paper, were Mr William Carstares, then one of the Ministers of the High Church of Edinburgh, and Principal of the Colledge of Edinburgh, and one of the Queen's Chaplains, formerly Chaplain to King William, and much trusted by him in business. The other, Mr George Meldrum, then one of the Ministers of the Tron Kirk of Edinburgh, and Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh Colledge.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON THE EVILS OF A NEGLECTED EDUCATION.

AS the ſpirit of the times has long been complained of as favouring too much of laxity of morals, and growing depravity; and there is but too much reaſon to apprehend an increaſe of vice and ignorance, rather than of virtue and knowledge, I think it is a duty particularly incumbent upon good and well-meaning Chriſtians, to point out ſome, or any of the means, that would correct the evils complained of, and direct the powers of human nature to ſomething like the purpoſes for which our benevolent Creator deſigned them.

PERHAPS, if we inquire deeply into the cauſes of moſt of the evils that diſtract or deprave mankind, they will be found to originate in *ignorance*. A perſon ignorant of his duty, cannot be expected to perform it, and all that we can expect from the ignorant is, a dereliction of all the principles of humanity, uncorrected appetites, and a ſavage diſpoſition—hence ſo many crimes, and diſagreements among individuals, wars and bloodſhed among nations, which the hiſtory of mankind too mournfully furniſhes to the contemplative; but I mean not to carry my readers to ſurvey what has long been lamented but ſtill continues, but rather wiſh to intereſt upon points which concern every one's "buſineſs and boſom."

IF ignorance be productive of ſo much evil, it ought to be every one's concern to acquire knowledge ſufficient to correct thoſe irregular appetites, which it infallibly will do, and ſubſtitute in their place, a ſublimated mind, ſubdued paſſions, and a diſpoſition open, ingenuous, and benevolent. If this be the caſe, education muſt be to human beings, the firſt of bleſſings, the want of it the greateſt curſe. It is an unfortunate circumſtance to be able to point out faults, without being alſo able to provide a remedy; perhaps on this ſubject few offer themſelves: this is an age of philoſophers, but the cant of philoſophy adminiſters few antidotes to the evils of life. The ſyſtems that have been introduced, by particular ſchools, are little calculated to produce any effects on a plain and ſimple education; perhaps thoſe of modern philoſophers are ſtill more ſo.—The ſubtilties of metaphyſics and morals conſidered abſtractly, muſt always be inveſtigated by men, who devote their lives *wholly* to thinking, but the elements of religious and moral obligation might be acquired by youth, with nearly the ſame facility as the rules of arithmetic, or the principles of languages.—The ſyſtem of morals, that is the moſt ſimple, and the beſt calculated to produce good effects on the mind, is the Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt—and ſurely what is found to be an unerring rule of life, ought not to be neglected during the period of youth—but in the modern plan of education, Chriſtianity, which ought to be the

firſt conſideration, is either excluded altogether, or elſe taught in ſuch a manner, that it were better let alone entirely. Boys are *taught to read* in the ſacred Scriptures! it certainly requires the aid of maturer years to be intereſted in the hiſtorical, and ſtruck with the ſublime parts of the works of the inſpired writers. They are moreover taught an abſtruſe church catechiſm, at perhaps the tender age of ſeven or eight, which many at the age of thirty can ſcarcely comprehend or properly underſtand.—This method of proceeding can certainly produce no good effect; but if a teacher would undertake to explain by eaſy lectures ("that admirable mode of imbibing knowledge") ſome of the moſt ſtriking texts of the New Teſtament, they would infallibly produce in his pupils, a mind imbued with love and reverence to God, with benevolence and humility to their fellow creatures, and give them a taſte for ſacred ſtudies which ſucceeding years would never obliterate.

HUMAN life is a drama of a mixed nature, in which every man is called upon to act a part. No man exiſts, however meanly ſituated, or poor in condition, but will at ſome period, feel himſelf required to fulfil particular duties, to enjoy pleaſure, and to ſuffer calamity; though every one has it not in his power to be a ſage, or a hero, he will in a greater or leſſer degree find himſelf able to promote the happineſs or the miſery of his fellow men. It ought, therefore, to be the buſineſs of education, to form the mind for the ſcenes of real life, rather than by a dry and ſyſtematic form, to make youth ſolve problems, the application of which they cannot properly comprehend, or to teach them a language which they can never hear ſpoken.—Youth is the only period within the compaſs of human life, which is adapted to the acquirement of elementary knowledge; when youth is miſpent, mature years are generally paſſed over in uſeleſs and unavailing regret; when this is the caſe, our pity is excited more than our contempt, for youth cannot judge for itſelf, we cannot expect ſoundneſs of judgment, or right opinions in youth: every thing at that momentuous period ought to be directed and governed by others who are capable of the taſk. Men educated without imbibing in their youth, the principles of morals, and a juſt notion of things, act when they come into the world, more from chance than principle—but the conſequences of actions which are in themſelves wrong, are always fatal to happineſs, and the ſad experience which evil conduct is ſure to bring after it, is generally more lamentable than can be imagined; for the Almighty, has ordained by immutable laws, that vice ſhould meet with its puniſhment even in this world.

IF men were properly educated in their youth, we ſhould not ſee them employ their age ſo miſerably as they do; we ſee the great bulk of mankind eager to repreſs thought rather than promote it. Reflection to rational beings is certainly the greateſt bleſſing, but it is erroneouſly imagined by many to be the greateſt evil; hence the poor and deſpicable arts made uſe of to deprave and obtund the feelings of the human mind; a habit of diſſipation inevitably follows this deplorable diſpoſition of murdering reflection, and I need not point out here, the ſad and ruinous effects which this vice has produced among mankind.

IT has perhaps fallen to the lot of too many to contemplate genius in poverty, and talents obſcured by indigent circumſtances; it ſometimes hap-

happens, that men of the firſt-rate abilities are led to undertake, with the proſpect of a very ſlight reward, the office of educating youth. The parents, and the children, who live where ſuch a man of genius happens to fall may congratulate themſelves on ſuch a happy circumſtance, as they are exempt from the evils which are here complained of; there is no character more meriting our eſteem and encouragement than that of a teacher of abilities, his value is ſo great, that it cannot be properly appreciated; for the taſk of education is too often undertaken by men who are deſtitute of the knowledge of every thing; men, who when taken out of the ſimple routine of their daily occupation, appear to thoſe of penetration and judgment to be truly deſpicable.

The perſon who founds a public ſchool on a liberal plan, is a greater benefactor to his countrymen than he who ſpreads our dominions abroad. Magiſtrates who acknowledge their inſtitution for the welfare of ſociety, cannot certainly employ their power better than by ſuperintending and patronizing public ſchools, and by endeavouring to promote, as much as poſſible, thoſe habits of ſtudy and ſerioufneſs in youth, which will lead in more mature years to virtue and happineſs.

C.

For the Scots Magazine.

THE WANDERER, No II.

And if I ſhould, perhaps by chance,
Something that's new and ſmart advance,
Reſolve ye not with ſcornful ſouff,
To ſay 'tis a' confounded ſtuff,
If that's the caſe, Sir, ſpare your ſpite,
For faith 'tis not for you I write.

Ramsay.

IT is ſcarcely poſſible for an author to entertain a more abſurd idea than that his works will be read with univerſal ſatisfaction. So different are the taſtes and ſentiments of mankind, that whatever pleaſes the pious, diſguſts the profane, and the amuſements of the ſcoffer are deſpiſed by the religious.

It would indeed be ridiculous of me to think, that I will be more ſucceſsful in this reſpect than my predeceſſors, or receive a larger ſhare of public approbation.

Every man has vanity enough to make himſelf important in his own eyes; and I believe there are few who do not think that they ſhall yet diſtinguiſh themſelves from the reſt of their companions; therefore we liſten to nothing with more pleaſure than the encomiums that are beſtowed upon our own actions. The unbounded thirſt for fame

makes flattery in ſome ſhape or other, agreeable to every human ear, and he who can beſt ſeaſon it to the paſſions, is ſure of the moſt kind reception.

The ſoldier wiſhes to be praiſed for his bravery, the lawyer for his eloquence, the parſon for his ſincerity, and the tradeſman for his induſtry. In like manner, it would be particularly pleaſing for the Wanderer, to hear the public pronounce in his favour; but, as every author has diſappointments to encounter, I need not be ſurpriſed to hear myſelf condemned, as an ignorant and unmeaning fool. Were the author of a periodical paper, at his firſt appearance, inclined to liſten to every idle tale which malice and envy might propagate to his diſadvantage, he would undoubtedly be diſcouraged from his undertaking. He is either cenſured by the gay, as being too ſerious, or by the thoughtful, as being ludicrous. Some go ſtill farther, and will not even heſitate to condemn all his ſucceeding papers, becauſe the firſt contains no hint upon their favourite topic. Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, I have ventured to lay a ſecond paper before the public. I cannot have the ſame claim to originality as my earlier predeceſſors, nor can ſo much novelty be expected. The field of life lay open before them, and ſubjects preſented themſelves upon every hand, which had never before been taken notice of. They no doubt ſelected thoſe that were moſt attractive, and laſhed the follies and vices that were moſt flagrant. I muſt be content to cull flowers leſs luxuriant, and ſearch the corners and bye-paths which they neglected to examine. Still, however, I am perſuaded, there will not be wanting ſubjects enough to reward the labour of another ſurvey. It will not be denied, that there are ſtill virtues to commend, which merit the encouragement and approbation of the juſt; follies and vices to reprove, which deſerve to be held up to the contempt and ridicule of the world. After making this declaration, ſome may perhaps be apt to conclude, that they will undoubtedly receive much information and amuſement from my ſucceeding papers; but let them remember that I come under no obligation, and therefore, although they ſuffer diſappointment in their expectations, they cannot charge me with a breach of promiſe. The purſuit of laſting fame is ſo uncertain, and the portion of ſo very few, that ſanguine indeed would be my expectations, did I ever think of obtaining a ſhare. Many philoſophers, hiſtorians, and poets, who were ornaments of the age in which they lived, are now neglected, and unknown. Their volumes lie diſregarded in the libraries; or, when chance throws them into the enquirer's hand, becauſe their fame is dead, they are thrown by without a peruſal. Hope, however, ſhould not altogether be loſt. I may perhaps be lucky enough to obtain a ſmall portion of reputation, ſhould it only be as the blaze of a meteor, whoſe rays are confined to a narrow ſpace, and its duration to a ſhort period. I have determined that none of my eſſays ſhall be long, in order that I may not occupy much of a work which might be filled with more uſeful information, or long detain any of my readers from ſpending their time to more advantage. I am alſo reſolved, ſeeing the difficulty of pleaſing, to act from no other motive than that of pleaſing myſelf: and it is not at all improbable, but I may have readers whoſe taſte and ſentiments are not materially different from thoſe of the Wanderer.

H. S.

Edinburgh, July 1802.

STRICTURES ON MR LAING'S DISSERTATION ON THE POEMS OF OSSIAN.

(Continued from p. 545.)

MR LAING takes it for granted, that Fingal and his heroes were Irish; but, without attempting to prove it;* and he tells us that Macpherson finding a convenient chasm in the history of Britain, connects Fingal with Caracalla in 208, and with Carausius in 286. Caracalla succeeded his father in 210, and was forced to make peace with the Maeatae and Caledonians in 211, receiving hostages for its observance. Fingal might have then been 18 years old, and so might have encountered with him; but to build historical facts upon the hyperboles of poetry is absurd, and never followed by Macpherson. He indeed gives us three etymons of Caracalla, the last, cara-chalamh, a sort of upper garment, is the most likely to point out the son of Severus; but whether the Caracal of Ossian was Antoninus, or some other Emperor, or General, nobody can precisely determine. At any rate, Mr Laing need not wonder with Mr Gibbon, that the Highland Bard should describe the son of Severus by a nick name invented four years afterwards, seeing Antoninus may have sported the terrible upper garment in the Caledonic wars, previous to his introducing it at Rome. Aur. Victor says, he brought it from Gaul; hence, the name in Gaul and Caledonia would be the same. Nay, Antoninus may have obtained the name of Caracalla, or have been dead long before Ossian composed his poems, and he indebted for the nick-name, to the hostages who had been at Rome.

IT is true the Irish pretend to know all our antiquities; and of late, Mr Walker tells us, that Cormac O'Con was proclaimed Monarch of Ireland in 254, and that in his reign *Fin*, son of Comhal, was head of the Fian, and with them O'Con sailed to Britain, where he planted a colony of *Scots*, as an establishment for *Carbry Riada*, his brother-german; hence, says he, the claim of the Scots to the Fian. He also says, that Fin fell in Ireland, in 294. If all this is believed, for there are various reports of the business†, most certainly we must either have had two Fingals, one Scotch, and the other Irish, or the Carac-huil of Ossian was not Caracalla. For my part, I believe with

* It is observable that in no less than twelve of the old Gaelic proverbs in M'Intosh's collection, Fingal or some of his heroes are hinted at; I have never heard of any thing similar in Ireland.

† Mageoghan's MS. History of Ireland, in British Museum, says, "Anno 267, Fynne M'Coyle the great hunter, and defender of Ireland, was *beheaded*!"

Sir James Ware (de Antiq. Hib. cap. 4.) and with *Mr Laing himself*, (p. 397. line 21) that nothing certain is known of Irish affairs till the middle of the 5th age, as will be evident to every one who has patience to wade through the absurdities of their early history.

Nor is it impossible that Fingal could have fought with Caracalla in 211, and with Carausius in 286; seeing Ossian, who celebrated the battles with Caracalla and Carausius lived, according to Walker, beyond the 432. At any rate, supposing Fingal was 18 when he fought with Caracalla, he might also have engaged with Carausius even when clothed with the purple, at the age of 93, no uncommon age for a Highlander; but the truth is that Carausius, long previous to 286, had charge of the sea coasts of Gaul and Britain; and so the encounter may have been much earlier, at least previous to 283, when others say *Fin* died.

Mr Laing next says, (p. 379.) "The *detection* is complete with respect to Carausius;" and tells us a long story of the fabulous Nennius, who, he says, misled Buchanan and Macpherson to think that the wall of Severus was between the Forth and Clyde. Now, Macpherson says no such thing, and Laing builds his detection on falsehood. So far from believing Nennius, he turns him into ridicule; and so far from listening to the battles, and buildings of Carausius, at Carron, that in his *Introduction*, (p. 154) he says, "The exploits of Carausius are mere fiction;" which must effectually cut up Mr Laing's complete detection. How idle, then, are these expressions, "That on this wretched table the additional fictions of Ossian are constructed." Whether the Poems of Ossian allude to the 2d, 3d, or 4th centuries I know not with certainty, but it is by no means improbable that Fingal might have encountered Carausius, or some Roman general, to whom the Gael gave a similar name on the banks Carron; but I dare not attempt to deduce historical facts from the fictions of poetry. I am, however, not altogether sure of Mr Macpherson's assertion as to the exploits of Carausius being fictions. There are several medals of him in the Advocate's Library, found in Scotland. One of them has Pax. Aug. on the reverse, with the figure of peace, with a branch and cornucopia probably struck upon making peace with the Caledonians. Vid. Sir R. Sibbald's Inq. into Rom. Antiq. One thing, however, will occur to the reader from Mr Macpherson's assertion, viz. that had he been the forger of Ossian and of the name of Caros, he never, in his *Introduction*, would have used the above expressions so re-pugnant to the probability of his Ossian.

"Fingal," (says Mr Laing, p. 300.) "is represented in Comala as encountering Caracalla on the banks of the Carron, and returning in Carrickthura from an incursion into the Roman province of *Valentia*, which did not then exist." I do not altogether understand this. Does Mr Laing dream that the country, lately overun by Severus, could have no existence till conquered by Theodosius. It certainly existed, though it did not get the name of Valentia, till then. I have not Ossian by me, nor am I so fortunate as Mr Laing, to be able to boast of being accommodated with the first library in Scotland. I however suppose, that in his Index to the poem, Mr Macpherson may have called it the Roman province, which it certainly was, as Dio tells us the Caledonians had yielded up no small part of their country in a treaty with Severus; and that afterwards, when they rebelled and made fresh disturbances, Severus being unable,

from

from diſeaſe, to go againſt them, ſent his ſon Caracalla; ſo that it is by no means improbable, that Fingal, after defeating him on the banks of Carron,† might return to Carricktura. Nay, it is alſo probable, that this very defeat forced Caracalla to purchaſe a peace from the Maeatae, which he did ſoon thereafter, as Dio alſo tells us.

Mr Laing may probably have thought, that as Severus fortified the wall of Adrian, ſo he muſt have relinquiſhed Valentia between the walls to the enemy. But this does not follow. He might retain the province of the Maeatae, yet be ſo ſuſpicious of their fidelity as to fortify the wall of Adrian againſt them. Mr Laing, if he chooſes, may ſee Mr Pinkerton's arguments on this point, Vol. I. p. 49.

He next ſays, "In Croma, Oſcar oppoſes Caros king of Ships, entrenched at Carron behind his gathered heap, which, as the wall in Scotland was not built by Severus, Caraufius the uſurper did not repair." And then he dreams what I am ſure Mr Macpherſon never did, "That from this *gathered heap*, or collection of ſtones, Macpherſon imagined that the ſtone wall aſcribed to Severus (*ad murum*, Newcaſtle,) belonged to Scotland; and was ignorant that Agricola merely erected a chain of forts, Antoninus *a vallum* or turf rampart, and trench." This is a wonderful childiſh *deteſtion*. He here ſpeaks as *if*, not only himſelf, but Mr Macpherſon, and all his readers could be ſo ignorant as not to know that a *gathered heap* may as well be applied to a *heap of earth*, the vallum of Antoninus, as to a *heap of ſtone*, the murum of Severus. But even Antoninus's Vallum, as Sir R. Sibbald, T. Pont, and others tell us, had *ſtone forts* at regular diſtances, which may have been built, or at leaſt repaired by Caraufius, for any thing we know from hiſtory to the contrary.

He next tells us, (p. 381.) that "Carron, Glenco, Dunbarton, the Alcluith of Bede, the moſt noted and claſſical places in Scotland, are thus, by a dextrous anticipation, appropriated to Oſſian. Balclutha, in the poem of Carthon, was burnt by Comhal the father of Fingal. Dunbarton could not have eſcaped the accurate obſervation of Ptolemy, a cotemporary, had it exiſted then." Ptolemy neither mentions Carron, Glenco, Dunbarton, nor Alcluith; nay, he has been equally unjuſt to the Maeatae of Dio, though he wrote after Severus's expedition. Balclutha, i. e. Clydeſtown, may be any town upon Clyde, as well as the Alcluith of Bede, which, by the bye, rather applies to the caſtle of Dunbarton, than to the town. Dunbarton, or Dun-braiton, a fortreſs on a high place, having the Celtic *dun*, indicates equally high antiquity with Alcluith, and both names may have been uſed for Dunbarton caſtle, in Bede's time. From the former name Bede may have been led to think it had been fortified by the South Britons, tho', if it had, it would have been called *Cair Britton*, ſimilar to the Welſh name of Briſtol, in Nennius, of the ſame meaning; ſo, if built and poſſeſſed by the Britons, they muſt have been Caledonian Britons. Balclutha (if the town of Dunbarton) was in Veſpaſiana, ſome miles to the north of the wall. It is by no means improbable that it was burnt by Comhal when the Caledonians invaded and took poſſeſſion of the province in 170,*

† A golden medal of Caracalla was found, among other pieces of antiquity, at Cramond, in Valentia, laſt century. Vid. Sir R. Sibbald, *ut ſupra*.

* "A. M. 4170. Provinciæ Veſpaſianæ ejiciuntur Romani," ſays Richard. and

and afterwards, when recovered by Theodosius, the town may have been rebuilt, and called Theodosia, as Laing tells us, from Richard.

Mr Laing next says, (p. 382.) "The name itself is an *additional detection*. When erected by the Romans it retained the name of Theodosia, and the privilege of a Latin town, till transferred, on their departure, to the native Britons, who formed the kingdom of Strathclyde, Welsh, &c." 'Tis difficult to understand what Mr Laing would be at with this additional detection. Supposing what he says to be all true, and that Theodosia was built or rebuilt in the 367, is this to hinder the probability of a town called Balclutha being burnt in the 170?*

He says, (p. 382.) that on becoming the capital of the Britons "it received, or perhaps recovered the name of *Alcluyd*, explained by Bede the rock of Clyde." Now there is no such word in Bede,—it is Alcluith, and what is here otherways advanced is a dream. He next adds, that Mr Macpherson was *unable* to discover the word *Al* in Erse, "so imagined that Bede was mistaken, and translated the Gothic and comparative recent names of Dunclidon and Dunbarton, the town of the Britons, into Balclutha, the town of Clyde." To say that Macpherson did not know his own language, and that he could not turn up a dictionary, is rather childith. The word *Al* is both in Shaw and Lhuyd.—But what shall we say of Ravennas, a Latin author, writing Gothic, and of Dunbarton, being a recent Gothic name, signifying the town of the Britons, and translated the town of Clyde? *risum teneatis amici.* I think Mr Laing, as being, like Pinkerton, enamoured with the Strathclyde kingdom, should not have objected to Balclutha, seeing *Bal* signifies in Welsh an outlet of a lake. Now Dunbarton is upon the Leven, the outlet of Lochlomond.

Next he tells us, (p. 392.) that Fingal's intercourse with other nations contains the same *minute* but *conclusive* detections; and that Macpherson transfers *Innisfore*, the isle of Boars, of an Irish ballad, or Torry island, in the West of Ireland, into the Orkney isles, which he inverts or translates into Innisfore, for the benefit of the sound! Mr Laing is here again in a mistake. *Innisfore* does not signify the Isle of Boars, but *Innisfyre* or *Innisfuire*, as may be seen in Smith's Cathula, and in Shaw. At any rate Innis Orc, or Orc-innis, appears more probably to have been the scene of the poems than the small and unknown Isle of Torry. Besides, Macpherson had no

* Indeed he seems to have had no other reason in affording us this detection, than to introduce the fictitious kingdom of Strathclyde Welsh. The Macatæ possessed Valentia between the walls, but *Alcluith* is on the other side of the wall, to the north of Clyde, and as Richard (Lib. 1. cap. 6. § 43.) says, in Caledonia, and possessed by the Caledonians; and in Bede's time by the Scots, as we find in the end of the first chapter of his first book; and this he makes still more evident in cap. 12 of the same book, where, after mentioning the firths of Forth and Clyde as dividing the Britons from the Picts and Scots, he adds, that on the right hand of Clyde is "Alcluith, quod *lingua eorum* (i. e. Scotorum, ut supra) significat *petram clutæ*, ubi etiam fusta fluvium ingredi facile." Now Alcluith is pure Gaelic in Shaw's Dictionary, and literally signifies Clyde's rock, or Dunbarton Castle, truly a rock, on or in Clyde; so that the Strathclyde kingdom is truly an afternoon's dream, for neither in Welsh nor any other language but the Gaelic, is *Al* to be found signifying a rock; and Adomnan, as Laing tells us, very properly translates it *Petra Clutæ*, he being a Caledonian or Scot, and versant in that language.

no occaſion to tranſlate the *Orkneys* into Erſe, as he muſt have known the word Orc-innis as well as Smith, who in a different poem uſes the ſame word.

He ſays alſo, "Conſcious that *torre* never ſignified a whale in Erſe, Smith converts the name into Innis-orc or Orc-innis, the Iſle of whales from the Latin *orca* or the *Engliſh ore*, introduced into their language by the *Iriſh prieſts*." This is a ſtrange account of the etymon of the Orkneys, Orc-innis, and of conſe of the Orcades of the ancients; viz. either from the Latin *orca*, or ſtill ſtranger, from the Engliſh *ore*, introduced by Iriſh prieſts, previous to either the Engliſh language or an Iriſh prieſt. Orc and *Erch* alſo denote the Orkneys in Welſh, and *orc* a whale, as Lhuyd tells us. Milton is the only writer that uſes orc; and, if an Engliſh word at all, it ſignifies a ſeal, from the Iſlandic *orka*, a ſeal; but if a whale is meant, he muſt have borrowed the word from the Greek and Latin, or from the Welſh, who certainly got it from the Gael; Lhuyd tells us that *orc* was obſolete in his time, and that "divers words in uſe to this day in the ancient Scottiſh, once common alſo to the Britons, as *ard* high, &c. are long ſince diſcontinued by the Britons."

He next ſays, (p. 383.) the Orkneys were then either uninhabited or poſſeſſed by the Picts, and quotes Solinus. It is true that Solinus exhibits the Orcades as uninhabited, and without trees in his time, although Agricola's fleet had diſcovered and ſubdued them long previous to that period. Mr Laing, however, prefers Solinus's *accurate and picturesque deſcription* to Tacitus. Of his accuracy the reader may judge by turning up his 35th chapter, where he will find that he knew leſs of the Orkneys than any writer that preceded him. He ſays, "*Two days* and other *ſeven days and night's ſailing* to the Orcades, *three* in number, but montory towards Thule, brings us to the Hebudes, *five* in number, ſailing from the Caledonian promwithout *inhabitants or trees*; and *five days and nights further* to *Thule*, a large *inhabited iſland*, *producing trees and fruits*." Mela ſays there were 30 Orcades; Pliny 40; and the coſmography of Æthicus has 34, fourteen of which were *inhabited* and the reſt deſert; ſo that Solinus can prove nothing, being only acquainted with three of theſe deſert iſles, unleſs we deem Thule to be one of the inhabited ones. Gilford thinks the original inhabitants were Picts, which he conjectures from the numerous Pictiſh burghs, ſo called; and the word Pict he derives from *Pfightan* to fight, or fighters. Indeed, it is not improbable that the early Norweigan and Saxon invaders might have given to the Gael of the Orkneys, and along the Eaſt coaſt of Scotland, where their firſt attacks where made, the title of fighters; and from which the Romans may have derived their *Picti*, and the Welch their *Fichteit*.

After all, Mr Laing is not aware that from his criticiſm upon Inniſtore, he has furniſhed us with pretty ſtrong evidence that Macpherſon and Smith truly tranſlated from originals; for had they meant to deceive, they would not have amended the word Inniſtore, but at once have given us Innis-orc. As to the circle of Loda, the fallen oak, and a rock with its echoing woods, they may be the embelliſhments of Oſſian, of after bards, or perhaps of the tranſlator himſelf. Nay, the circle of Loda, and even woods may have, in Oſſian's days, been in the Orkneys for ought we can now ſay. Certain it is that trees are found in their moſſes at this day; as well as huge circles of ſtones in their moors; and we

ſee what Solinus has ſaid above, as to Thule, that it was inhabited, and had trees upon it.

In a note, on this page, he very properly laughs at Macpherſon, for adducing *ſericum* ſilk, as if derived from the Gaelic *ſeric*. He alſo ſneers at the word *braid* broad, and *in* land as being our own Engliſh words. If Mr Macpherſon has mentioned this in the place referred to, he muſt have been miſled by Monſ. Bullet; for, in his Introduction he deduces Britain from *Brait* high (not broad) and *an* or *in* a country.

I cannot underſtand how Mr Laing can conceive (p. 384.) that Torneo and Lulea, towns at the bottom of the Gulph of Bothnia, ſhould be inſinuated from the name of Torcul-torno, king of Luſan. As to the Romans, knowing nothing of Scandinavia beyond the Wener Lake, it is a dream of Pinkerton's*. The invaſions from Lochlin were unknown, ſays Mr Laing, till the ninth century†. Hiſtory, indeed, which only commenced after the knowledge of letters was introduced, the impoſſibility of former intercourſe or invaſions in the remoter invaſions about that period; but neither Mr Laing, nor I, can prove ed among the Norwegians, gives us the firſt hiſtorical accounts of their days of ignorance. The comites littoris Saxonici, though the Saxons are only mentioned, certainly included the Friſii, and may as probably have included the Norwegians, as it certainly did the inhabitants of the Saxon iſles in the Baltic, all comprehended in the Gaelic Lochlin. The Acotii, quibus ritus habituſque ſuevorum, lingua Britanicæ proprior,‡ as Tacitus ſays, may have had intercourſe with the Caledonians from their being allied at leaſt in ſpeech. As to the Sueones who, *claſſibus valent*, it ſeems they had no knowledge of ſails in the 2d century; and Mr Laing ſays they were the *only* northern nation poſſeſſed of ſhips, although Tacitus does not ſay ſo. Indeed, were all this true, I would fain know how he and his friend Pinkerton contrived to bring over the Picts 300 years before Chriſt; or, ſuppoſing they had come, how they ſhould have ſo ſoon forgot the way to return. We know, however, that in Tacitus' time, the firſt century, a cohort of the Uſipii deſerted from Agricola, and ſeizing upon ſome ſhips, made ſail for Germany, but were firſt intercepted by the Suevi, and then by the Friſii, both as well as the Sueones, ſea-faring people. The Friſii in particular, from their incurſions, gave the name of Freſicum Mare, to the Firth of Forth, a word uſed by Nennius, and alſo by Joſceline, in his life of St Kentigern.

(*To be Continued.*)

* Hear Tacitus' deſcription of the Wener Lake, "Trans Suionas aliud mare pigrum, ac prope immotum, quo cingi claudique terrarum orbem hinc fides, quod extremus cadentis jam ſolis fulgor in ortus edurat, adeo clarus ut ſidera habetet," &c. Pliny and Solinus both mention the northern ocean, and ſay, that "Philemon tells us it is called Morimarusa by the Cimbri, ſignifying the dead ſea," &c. Now W. Barrent's (Harris' Voyages, Vol. I. p. 564.) ſays, "the Samoids informed them, the ſea to the eaſtward of Weygates was called *Marmora*, that is to ſay the calm ſea; and the people of Wardhouſe told them the ſame."

† *Knox*, in his View of the Britiſh Empire, ſays, "It is recorded in the Batavian Annals, that the Scots ſold their herrings to the inhabitants of the Netherlands, as early as the 9th century."

‡ Theſe expreſſions of Tacitus decidedly prove againſt Pinkerton and Laing, that the Britiſh and Caledonian language was not the Gerſian.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

ON LYCANTHROPY.

SIR,

AMONG the popular ſuperſtitions of Scotland, there ſeems to have been one, the traces of which are now almoſt obliterated, the origin of which might be a ſubject of curious and entertaining diſcuſſion. Lycanthropy, or the belief of the occaſional transformation of magicians, and ſometimes of other perſons by the power of magicians, ſeems formerly to have been very extenſively diffuſed. In Germany, the belief was at one time quite current, and is alluded to by various authors. Among the *Lazzaroni* of Naples, the manners of whom gave too much verſimilitude to the idea, this transformation was very recently believed. Bruce found a ſimilar notion prevalent in Abyſſinia; and relates that the inhabitants of Gondar imagined the hyænas that infeſted their ſtreets by night, and were accuſtomed to prey on mangled carcaſes, were individuals of the Jewiſh tribes of Samen, transformed into the ſhape of that ferocious animal. Mr Scott, in his notes on the Ballad of Kempion, in the ſecond volume of his Border Minſtrelſy, has adduced ſeveral curious examples of the ſuperſtition exiſting among the northern nations; and the hiſtory of Merlin the Wild, or the Scotiſh Merlin, who is repreſented as ſuffering his *weird* or deſtiny in the ſhape of a wild beaſt in the Prophecies of Waldhave, affords us an inſtance of the ſame belief in Scotland. The poem of WILLIAM AND THE WERWOLF, which ſtill remains in MS. in the library of King's College Cambridge, would probably furniſh ſome curious illuſtrations of this ſubject. Mr J. Bryant, who quotes it in his *Obſervations on the Poems of Thomas Rowley*, Vol. 1, p. 14. 73. 122. ſays, it is written in the principal dialect of one of the weſtern counties, and is in many reſpects ſimilar to the ſtile of Pierce Plowman. The ſubject is the hiſtory of William, a royal foundling, and of a *Werwolf* by whom he was preſerved. The Werwolf, in his transformation, is ſuppoſed to retain the human intellect. Probably it may be in the power of ſome of your correſpondents to introduce this intereſting work to the public, either by your valuable Miſcellany, or by ſome other channel.

SCRUTATOR.

A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. DUNCAN FORBES, OF CULLODEN.

Continued from p. 540.

AS we juſtly conſider the early countenance afforded to Thomſon as an unequivocal teſt of the philanthropy and taſte, and critical diſcernment of his patron, the readers of the Scots Magazine will, we truſt, per-

permit us to indulge in a ſhort digreſſion, with the view of adverting to this connection with ſome circumſtantiality.

It is well known that Thomſon was originally deſtined for the church, and made conſiderable progreſs in thoſe ſtudies which are preparatory to the exerciſe of that profeſſion. But the critical ſtrictures of the profeſſor who then filled the divinity-chair in this univerſity, convinced him that his expectations from theology might be very precarious. Impreſſed by this conviction, he reſigned his views of the clerical profeſſion, and reſolved to conſecrate his life to the muſes. Regarding London as the only ſtage on which a poet could appear to advantage, and encouraged by a lady of quality*, and a friend of his mother, then in London, he quickly prepared for his journey thither, and in the autumn of the year 1725 embarked at Leith for the great mart of literature.

Poor Thomſon was miſerably diſappointed in his expectations from his opulent relative, whoſe pretended encouragement reſulted in nothing beneficial to his fortune. But he was in poſſeſſion of recommendations to ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, and his confidence in their efficacy ſuſtained his ſpirits amid the reflections ſuggeſted by a conſciouſneſs of his imprudence, in launching forth into the ocean of life, unfriended, and unpatroniſed.

On his arrival in the capital, various ſtories are told of the tricks and impoſitions ſucceſsfully practiſed on his unſuſpicious temper. Among other anecdotes of this kind, we are given to underſtand, that whilſt ſauntering along, and gazing on the novelties which he beheld, his pockets were picked both of his handkerchief and of the recommendatory letters contained in it! Smarting under this double misfortune, he found his way to the Lord Advocate, who was then attending his duty in parliament. His Lordſhip kindly received the ſolitary fellow-poet, and introduced him to many valuable characters, with whom he lived in great intimacy. Among theſe was Aikman the celebrated painter. This gentleman, like the patron of Thomſon, poſſeſſed a juſt and delicate taſte in the kindred art of deſcriptive poetry. He therefore conceived a great affection for Thomſon, and warmly eſpouſed his intereſt.

The ſuſceptible mind of Thomſon was feelingly alive to the impreſſions of gratitude, and as he aſſured his ſiſter, "his affections naturally very fixed and conſtant." Of the countenance afforded him in his exigence he therefore entertained a due ſenſe; and always continued to regard his benefactors with the warmeſt reciprocity of kindneſs. How high Aikman ſtood in his favours, and how much he was affected by his premature death, is evident from his pathetic elegy on that occaſion*. And of his conti-

* Lady Grizzel Baillie.

* See Buchan's Eſſay on the life of Thomſon, p. 190. Aikman died in London, 7th June 1731. He was the ſon of William Aikman of Cairny, Eſq. an advocate of great eminence, and at the time of his death in nomination for a judge's gown. Aikman's mother was Margaret, ſiſter of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik. He was born on the 24th October 1682, and was, in conſequence, three years older than the ſubject of this memoir. He was educated with great care, as his father deſigned him for his own profeſſion; but nature pointed out to him a different courſe, and he arrived at great eminence in the profeſſion which he embraced. His remains were conveyed to Scotland, and lie interred in the Old Grey Friars Church Yard.

nued

rued tenderneſs for his patron, to whom he was indebted for the friendſhip of Aikman, the following quotations from letters addreſſed by him to a gentleman in this city,* afford ample and pleaſing atteſtation: "I am whipping and ſpurring a tragedy† for you this winter, but am fairly at ſome diſtance from the goal, which makes me fear being diſtanced. Remember me to all friends, and above them all to Mr Forbes. Though my affection to him is not tanned by letters; yet it is as high as when I was his brother in the north, and played at cheſs with him in a poſt chaiſe." —"Forbes, I hope, is cheerful, and in good health; ſhall we never ſee him? Or ſhall I go to him before he comes to us? I long to ſee him, in order to play out the game at cheſs which we left unfiniſhed. Remember me kindly to him, with all the zealous truth of old friendſhip‡."

We have already obſerved that the Lord Advocate repreſented the northern boroughs during the whole period of his adminiſtration, he was of courſe frequently called upon to diſcharge his duty in the great national council; and it was univerſally allowed, that, as a ſenator, none ever evinced a higher degree of public ſpirit, or a more diſintereſted zeal for the welfare of his country; while in his private capacity, as a citizen, he gave an active countenance to her induſtry, her trade, and her manufactures. In parliament, the integrity of his heart, and the rectitude of his conduct, were well known, and duly appreciated, while the pathos of his eloquence and the comprehenſive information relative to the ſubject under diſcuſſion which he diſcovered, ſecured the attention, and excited the applauſes of that auguſt aſſembly.

* George Roſs, Eſquire.

† Agamemnon.

‡ Buchan's Eſſay, &c. p. 200-1.

While his deportment, as a public functionary, was thus the object of univerſal approbation, the frank ſincerity and the open candour of his private conduct, conciliated the perſonal eſteem of his brethren, and led them to an aſſiduous cultivation of his acquaintance. In London, indeed, the range of his acquaintance was ſoon very extenſive; and he lived in habits of intimacy, not only with ſuch of our own nobility as poſſeſſed congenial taſte and talents, but even with many of the foreign ambaſſadors, who were charmed with the politeneſs and affability of his addreſs, and peculiarly gratified with the intimate knowledge he diſplayed of the Latin language, in which he converſed with the utmoſt eaſe and fluency. Among his London acquaintance may moreover be enumerated Pope, Swift, and his excellent countryman, Dr Arbuthnot.

Proportionate to his progreſs in life, were his exertions in the ſervice of his country multiplied. In all the requiſites of a counſellor, profound knowledge of the law, the moſt ardent love of juſtice, incorruptible integrity of heart, and a fervid overpowering eloquence, he at this period ſtood unrivalled; and he invariably brought the whole force of his talents to bear upon his client's cauſe, with all the affectionate attachment of a brother. The natural reſult was, that he enjoyed an uncommon ſhare of the public confidence, and was frequently called upon to arbitrate in caſes of intricacy and of importance. On theſe occaſions his opinion was invariably received, with all the reſpect and deference due to an oracle, and his deciſion implicitly acquieſced in, as the reſult of deep penetration, and of unbiaſſed judgment.

His profeſſional exertions were not confined to the place of his reſidence: he had frequent opportuni-

ties of displaying his talents on an ampler theatre. At the bar of the House of Lords, he repeatedly appeared in support of appeals from the supreme court of his country, to that higher tribunal; and on these occasions, he never failed to arrest the attention of his judges, and to secure the unqualified applause of his audience. He was also occasionally concerned in criminal prosecutions; and it was universally observed, that his pleadings before the English tribunals, were peculiarly characterised by an uncommon force of argument, and energy of expression. These exertions soon resulted in consequences very advantageous to his fortune; and before he was called upon to preside in the supreme civil court of this nation, the profits of his practice before the English courts were equivalent, if not superior, to the emoluments accruing to him from his extensive employments in this country.

Altho' from the beginning to the close of his public career, he held the emoluments of office in very inferior consideration, yet was he now in possession of great opulence: for, independent of his professional appointments, in the year 1735 he succeeded to the valuable estate of his ancestors, by the death of his elder brother*. But the greatest charm which this acquisition to his fortune possessed, in his estimation, was the power which it afforded him to subserve, in a still higher degree, the purposes of his patriotic benevolence, by diffusing comfort and happiness among a greater proportion of his fellow creatures.

We come now to advert to a memorable transaction, in which the Lord Advocate acted a conspicuous part. In the year 1736, King George II. visited his German dominions, and the reins of government were consigned to Queen Caroline's hands in his absence. This princess, however, seems to have been remiss in the execution of the laws; and her councils betrayed a criminal inattention to the state of the public mind. This supineness on the part of government completely unhinged the morals of the people; an alarming degree of licentiousness pervaded the nation; tumults, and riots, and confusion were universally prevalent; and the friends of religion, and of good order, were panic struck for the public welfare.

But of all these scenes of distraction and of violence, the most remarkable was exhibited in the city of Edinburgh, on the seventh day of September. Three smugglers had been concerned in breaking up the custom-house of Kirkaldy (a town on the coast of Fife,) and in purloining from thence a part of the public revenue. Of these men justice soon got hold, and in the absence of the Lord Advocate, the prosecution against them was carried on by his depute, at the instance of the Crown. The crime with which

* John Forbes of Culloden, Esq; sustained a character of high respectability, and his premature death excited a deep and general regret. As he had neither the natural nor the acquired talents of his brother, he obtained not his deserved celebrity, but in personal virtues he was not his inferior, and he moved with equal credit in his humbler sphere. As a country gentleman, his conduct was exemplary in an eminent degree, and his numerous tenantry regarded him as their father. His virtues, however, were not wholly of a domestic nature; they embraced a wider range. He loved his country; and when danger threatened her constitution, stood forth in her defence. He represented his native county, while his brother was returned for the district of boroughs, and evinced himself an enlightened legislator. Few men, therefore, have deserved better of their country than these gentlemen, and they may justly be regarded *par nobile fratrum*.

which

they were charged was substantiated against them, and they were, of consequence, condemned to suffer the punishment which the law apportioned to their transgression. But, on a representation of the circumstances of the case, the Lord Advocate procured a reprieve for one of them, as being of the three the less criminal: but his accomplices, Andrew Wilson, and George Robertson, were left for execution. Robertson afterwards, by the assistance of his fellow prisoner, and the connivance of his guards, affected his escape; and Wilson suffered the penalty of the law.

This poor fellow's singular generosity in contributing to the escape of his associate, and the calm resignation with which he submitted to his own doom, made a deep impression on the minds of the populace, and excited a general interest in his fate. The day of his execution arrived, and as the magistrates were aware of the ferment, occasioned by his heroism towards his comrade, every possible precaution was adopted for the prevention of tumults or disturbance: Unfortunately, however, these measures for the preservation of the peace were not completely successful. The criminal's deportment, indeed, suitably corresponded with his unhappy situation; but his punishment called forth the most lively sympathy, and sorrow, and compassion, and rage were depicted in the countenances of the mob.

John Porteous, a man of a brutal disposition, and of abandoned morals, unhappily commanded the City Guard on that day. This profligate, who had completely divested himself of every moral and sacred obligation, and led a life of the grossest sensuality, had the good fortune to ingratiate himself with some leading men in council, who actuated by that spirit of unprincipled monopoly of places, and blind mercenary attachment to their own creatures, by which the conduct of their successors in office, in arranging the appointments in their gift, to which any considerable emoluments are appended, has, in latter times, not unfrequently been degraded, intruded him with a command, of which he was wholly unworthy, and his patrons had nearly expiated their guilt by the disfranchisement of the city.

Provoked by some insults from the populace, Porteous, without having recourse to these previous formalities, which the law has wisely enjoined on such emergencies, twice fired loaded with slugs among the crowd, and ordered his men to follow his example. This wicked, illegal, and precipitate mandate was unfortunately obeyed, six innocent persons were killed upon the spot, and eleven others mortally wounded. The city exhibited a scene of uproar and of confusion, and the populace, in a fierce and eager tone, demanded satisfaction. Some bewailed the loss of their children; the widow execrated the murderer of her husband; and the orphan called for vengeance on the destroyer of his parent.

Porteous was immediately arrested, tried for the murder, convicted by the unanimous verdict of a jury, and sentenced to that death, which was a very inadequate atonement for the crimes he had perpetrated: But the Queen, as guardian of the realm, instigated no doubt, by Walpole, the exulting minister at that time, interposed in his favour, and by the unseasonable exercise of the Royal prerogative, attempted to save this bloody, graceless ruffian from the imprecated vengeance of his country.

The passions of the people were wound up to a degree of fury, by this ill judged exertion of the noblest yet most dangerous privilege appertaining to Royalty. Their memories

mories recurred to many former inſtances, in which miniſterial power had been abuſed, in ſhielding the partiſans of Government from the puniſhment due to murder, and to other moſt heinous crimes; while the regiſters of the juſticiary courts were ſwelled with the preſcriptions and puniſhments inflicted on thoſe, whom oppreſſion or injuſtice had prompted to infringe the peace. Fired with jealouſy and reſentment at the recollection of theſe wrongs, and firm in the purpoſe of appeaſing the injured manes of the ſlain, they reſolved, that even Royal mercy itſelf ſhould not reſcue Porteous from that doom, which the law had awarded to the guilty temerity of his conduct.

Pursuant to this reſolution, a number of people from various parts of the country, repaired to Edinburgh, on the night preceding the day, on which the ſentence of the law would have been executed on Porteous, had not the Queen unfeelingly interfered for his ſafety. They no doubt, found many in the Capital, heartily diſpoſed to lend their aſſiſtance, in bringing to puniſhment this devoted man, who had forfeited his life to the injured juſtice of his country. But the garbs, which their various diſguiſes had not completely concealed from view, as well as the mature deliberation with which their plan was concerted and executed, authoriſed the inference, that the deed was countenanced by perſons in the higher orders of ſociety, and that the violence which they committed, had not originated in the raſh and unpremeditated deciſion of an enraged populace.

They ſurpriſed and diſarmed the Town Guard, ſecured the gates of the city, and thus prevented the interference of the troops, who had been ſtationed in the ſuburbs. They then aſſailed the priſon doors, which reſiſting the force of their hammers, they conſumed to aſhes. The other priſoners they reſtored to their liberty; but laid hold of the trembling Porteous, whom they accoſted with violent threatenings of that tragical cataſtrophe, which his guilty fears had anticipated. Having thus ſeized their victim, they marched with lighted torches to the Graſs-market, purchaſed a coil of ropes from a ſhop, and having permitted Porteous to depoſit the money in his poſſeſſion with an acquaintance, to be delivered to his relations, they dragged him to a dyer's pole, contiguous to the ſcene of his brutal barbarity. Having now upbraided him for the murders which he had perpetrated, as well as for the innocent blood ſpilt by his orders, they faſtened him to the pole, and leaving him hanging by the neck, quietly diſperſed to their ſeveral habitations.

The intelligence of this daring outrage againſt Royal authority, was received at Court with the utmoſt indignation. It was deemed a flagrant inſult on Government; the conſequences of which were the more ominous, as it appeared to have been concerted and executed without diſturbance, and with cool deliberation. His Majeſty was immediately apprized of the contempt poured upon his prerogative in the capital of one of his kingdoms. The offenders were aſſured of pardon, provided they diſcovered their accomplices, and a reward of L. 200 was offered by proclamation, for the detection of any perſon, convicted of having a ſhare in this black tranſaction. It was ſtrongly inſinuated, that the magiſtrates of Edinburgh had connived at, if not encouraged, the riot, and it was conſequently reſolved, that their city ſhould feel the full weight of miniſterial vengeance.

The Lord Advocate was inſtantly directed to order the Lord Provoſt into cuſtody; a warant was accord-

cordingly iſſued for his commitment, but after ſome weeks confinement, he was liberated upon bail. The Lord Provoſt with the four Bailies, were then commanded to attend the Houſe of Lords. Three of the Juſticiary Lords were alſo ſiſted as evidence before the ſame tribunal: But this part of the procedure gave riſe to a debate on a point of privilege, for which the Union had made no proviſion, and for the elucidation of which, no precedent could be adduced; namely, how the Scotiſh Judges ſhould be interrogated, whether on the woolſacks, at the table, or at the bar? By ſome of the Scottiſh Peers, it was keenly contended, that they had a right to be ſeated on the ſame bench with the Judges of England; and that no inequality or diſtinction ſhould be obſerved between the Judges of the ſupreme court in Scotland, and thoſe of an equal rank in the neighbouring kingdom. This plea was over-ruled, and after much diſcuſſion it was reſolved, that the Lords of Juſticiary ſhould appear at the bar in their robes.

The Houſe of Lords now proceeded to execute judgment on the ſeemingly devoted Capital. A bill was brought in for diſenabling Alexander Wilſon, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, from enjoying any office in that city, or in any part of Great Britain; for confining him to cloſe cuſtody during a full year; for aboliſhing the City Guard; and for taking down the gates of the Nether bow Port, that a communication might be opened between the city and the ſuburbs, in which the King's troops were quartered.

It was in this ſtage of the buſineſs, when the Capital of his native land was about to be denuded of thoſe rights with which ſhe had been inveſted for ages, that the Lord Advocate, regardleſs of any injuries which his perſonal fortune might ſuſtain, braved the diſpleaſure of the Court, and oppoſed theſe illegal meaſures with uncommon energy. At the bar of the Lords, he appeared in his profeſſional capacity, and contended with all the force of his maſterly eloquence, that the proceedings of their Lordſhips were equally harſh and unprecedented, and he challenged them to produce another inſtance, in which the whole torrent of Parliamentary indignation was directed to overwhelm a ſingle individual, much leſs againſt a whole community, for crimes which were within the juriſdiction of the inferior courts of juſtice, and of which it was his province to take cogniſance in another place.

With equal ſtrength of argument and energy of diction, his Lordſhip maintained, that if the Lord Provoſt and citizens of Edinburgh ſhould ſuffer the penalty denounced againſt them in the preſent bill, they would ſuffer by a procedure equally cruel, and unjuſt, and fantaſtical; a procedure which might recoil on its adviſers' heads, or on the heads of their deſcendants, if ever the nation ſhould have the misfortune to be ruled by a partial ſelf-intereſted adminiſtration. He proved to a demonſtration, that no freeman or citizen of Edinburgh was concerned in the riot, which reſulted in ſo unfortunate a cataſtrophe; that it was compoſed of country people, who had been roufed to vengeance, by the pathetic remonſtrances of the relations of the people who had been killed or wounded by Porteous and his men, at the ſmuggler's execution: He admitted, that boys were indeed aſſiſted by apprentice boys, and ſome of the loweſt claſſes of the community; but he contended, that the Lord Provoſt had taken every poſſible precaution to prevent miſchief, of which the urgency

of the caſe admitted; that he even expoſed his perſon to danger from the populace, in his attempts to diſperſe them; and that if any blame could attach to him, on the ſcore of inattention to his duty, his fault was an error of judgment, and not the want of inclination to protect the unhappy Porteous; that in their vain endeavours to quell or appeaſe the ferment, the magiſtrates were pelted with ſtones, and threatened to be fired upon. He brought it clearly out upon evidence, that Mr Lindſay, the member of Parliament for the city, repaired to General Moyle, Commander of his Majeſty's forces in Scotland, intreated his immediate aſſiſtance, and promiſed to conduct his troops into the city; but that the General refuſed complying with his requeſt, becauſe he had no written orders from the magiſtrates to that effect, which in ſuch turmoil and confuſion, he could neither obtain, nor indeed, with perſonal ſafety carry along with him through the midſt of an infuriated multitude. His Lordſhip then expatiated on the articles of the treaty of Union, which regarded the prerogatives of Royal Burghs, and proved, that the preſent bill was a direct violation of that national compact; becauſe the privileges which it went to aboliſh, the citizens poſſeſſed on the ſame tenure as they did their religion, they were of courſe, their unaliable property, of which they could not be diveſted by any ſubſequent Parliament of Great Britain.

Such were the topics, on which, on this memorable occaſion, the Lord Advocate deſcanted with that fervid eloquence, which diſtinguiſhed his pleadings, and ſuch the arguments by which he attempted to ward off the blow, which was deathful to the moſt invaluable privileges of his metropolis. In one of his ſpeeches, after having proved, that while in other parts of the kingdom, diſcontents prevailed, on account of enactments which the people regarded as oppreſſive; more eſpecially, on account of the malt tax, a meaſure, which excited their peculiar abhorrence, the citizens of Edinburgh conducted themſelves with ſuch exemplary quietneſs and decorum, as attracted the attention and even applauſe of Government: and after having painted in the moſt glowing colours, the injuſtice of puniſhing a whole city for a crime committed by ſome unknown offenders, who from reſentment for the peaceful demeanour of its inhabitants, or with the view of exciting an inſurrection againſt the ſtate, might come from London, from Verſailles, or even from Rome herſelf, he thus concluded: "Shall then the metropolis of Scotland, the reſidence of ſuch an illuſtrious race of kings, who made it their greateſt glory to dignify that noble city, ſhall ſuch a place as this, I ſay, be ſtript of her moſt valuable privileges, her guards and her gates, and a Scottiſh man calmly behold the havock? I glory, my Lords, to withſtand ſo rigourous a procedure, and judge it my greateſt honour, to ſtand up in defence of my native country, when the ſame is expoſed to loſs and infamy."

These lively repreſentations of his Lordſhip, the vigour with which he combated and refuted every argument, which the partiſans of miniſtry urged in favour of this tyrannical bill, made a due impreſſion on the diſintereſted part of his judges, in ſo much, that in this ſtruggle *pro aris et focis*, he was ably ſupported by many of the Lords, who contended, that on the one hand, the charges were vague and inconcluſive; that no ſatisfactory proofs had been adduced in their ſupport, and that the exculpatory evidence afforded ſuch a preſumption of in-

no-

nocence, as ought at leaſt to incline their Lordſhips to the ſide of mercy; and on the other hand, that even upon the ſuppoſition that the charges, upon which the bill reſted, were ſubſtantiated, it was *ultra vires* of their Lordſhips to inflict a puniſhment ſo diſproportionate to the crime; becauſe no degree of culpability in the magiſtracy could juſtly incur the forfeiture of the privileges, or diſannul the charter of the city.

John Duke of Argyle, in oppoſition to his brother Lord Hay, an intereſted creature of the Court, and a keen abettor of miniſterial influence, made a vigorous reſiſtance to this arbitrary meaſure, influenced no doubt, by the Lord Advocate's nervous eloquence, as well as by a laudable attachment to the rights and privileges of his native country.

Notwithstanding theſe vigorous efforts to ſtem the torrent of miniſterial vengeance, the Court party prevailed, and the majority of the Lords ſanctioned their violence. The bill accordingly paſſed the Houſe, and was ſent down to the Commons. From this aſſembly, however, it did not meet with a cordial reception: It was indeed, moſt ſtrenuouſly oppoſed in every ſtage in its progreſs. The Lord Advocate ſeems to have inſpired his countrymen with a determined ſpirit of reſiſtance: Like him, they conſidered the moſt ineſtimable privileges of their Capital, as a community at ſtake, and, with a ſingle exception,* they muſtered up all their eloquence in defence of her rights. In this patriotic conteſt, they were ſupported by many of the Engliſh Commoners, who regarded the meaſure as the offspring of national prejudice, foſtered by an unconſtitutional ſtretch of miniſterial power.

The champions for the liberty of the ſubjects prevailed, and the bill was altered in its moſt eſſential circumſtances. The clauſes for impriſoning the Lord Provoſt, aboliſhing the City Guard, and for taking down the gates, were expunged. In the lieu of which, the city was mulct in a fine of L. 2000 for the benefit of Porteous's widow.† Even thus amended, and ſtript of its moſt offenſive attire, its fate for a ſeaſon hung in equilibrio, and it was at laſt carried by the ſmalleſt poſſible majority. One hundred and thirty members voted in its favour; its recommitment was oppoſed by an equal number: Its fate was of courſe determined by the Chairman's caſting vote, who, on this occaſion, deviated from the line of conduct, uſually obſerved by perſons ſimilarly ſituated, and inſtead of leaning to the ſide of mercy, gave his verdict in favour of this oppreſſive procedure.

After all, the authors of this unjuſt enactment were indebted for its ſucceſs to another meaſure equally arbitrary. Two Scottiſh members of the Houſe of Commons, gentlemen of the law, were profeſſionally engaged in the diſcuſſion of an appeal before the Houſe of Lords. It was in this Houſe, that the bill originated, and it was acting in character, to throw no obſtruction in its way: Their Lordſhips of

* We regret that we cannot ſpecify the name of this pſeudo-patriot, in order to hand it down to the execration of poſterity.

† Porteous's widow on account of the favours the Town Council had ſhewn her, accepted of L. 1500 in full. The expences of the magiſtrates' journey to London; of their ſtay there; of lawyers fees, &c. in London and Edinburgh, conſiderably exceeded that ſum. See Arnot's Hiſtory of Edinburgh, Page 210.

courſe refuſed theſe gentlemen leave of abſence, and thus ſaved themſelves the mortification of a final defeat.

This part of our narrative has perhaps, been extended to an undue length; but as the chartered rights of this metropolis were in eminent danger, and as the ſubject of this memoir was greatly inſtrumental in their preſervation, it was but juſtice to his memory, to record the tranſaction in detail, that ſuch of its preſent inhabitants, as inſpect your Miſcellany, may be taught to appretiate the obligations which they owe to that ornament of the community. And as a laſting monument of his diſintereſted patriotiſm, be it moreover recorded, that when the Lord Advocate thus ſtood forth, in defence of his country, and ſo ſucceſsfully thwarted the violent meaſures of miniſtry, the Preſident's chair was vacant, and none more eminently calculated than himſelf to fill it: *At non ſibi, ſed toti*, his great ſoul was ſuperior, far ſuperior to mercenary conſiderations, and when ever the intereſts of his country came in competition with his own, on the altar of the public good, perſonal concerns were made an immediate and a voluntary ſacrifice.

One reflection, the facts which we have reviewed naturally ſuggeſt, and with this reflection, we ſhall diſmiſs this part of the ſubject. Sixty-ſix years have almoſt elapſed ſince this conſpiracy took place, and notwithſtanding the high rewards offered for diſcovery, and the number of people which muſt have been engaged in carrying it into effect, no information was ever lodged, and no ſingle individual was ever ſuſpected or accuſed. Such a ſtubborn incorruptible fidelity could not have been diſplayed, had not the actors in this ſcene been governed by principle, and regarded the illegal deed which they perpetrated, as a ſacrifice due to violated rights, and to injured innocence.

Justice to the impartiality of miniſters requires us to acknowledge, that the ſteady front with which the Lord Advocate reſiſted their favourite meaſure of vengeance, created no prepoſſeſſion againſt him; at leaſt that any umbrage which his conduct might have excited in their minds, gave way to the high ſenſe they entertained of his great capacity, and of his unſullied integrity. He had paſſed through all the inferior departments which uſually pave the way to the Preſident's chair, and his progreſs was marked by quickneſs of diſcernment, ſolidity of underſtanding, and an ardent love of juſtice. Theſe qualifications ſubſtantiated his claim to ſtill higher honours, and pointed him out as the perſon moſt eminently calculated to diſcharge an office which gives conſtant occaſion for their exerciſe.

Less implacable than many of their ſucceſſors, in whoſe eyes, an oppoſition to ſuch a darling ſcheme as the Porteous bill, would have been deemed an inexpiable ſin, the miniſters, by a commiſſion dated 21ſt June 1737, placed him at the head of the ſupreme court of his country. No ſooner had he produced in court, his commiſſion to this high office, than a manifeſt ſatisfaction was painted in the countenances of its members. They had ample opportunities of appretiating the candour, and honour, and zeal, and diſintereſtedneſs, with which he invariably acted in the ſubordinate departments, and they anticipated the reformation, which his active induſtry, his penetrating judgment, and his profeſſional knowledge, aided by the authority with which he was now veſted, would effect in the procedure of a court, whoſe forms, in the univerſal opinion, were abundantly

dantly ſuſceptible of improvement. In theſe expectations, they were not diſappointed: For to the exertion of Forbes is the Court of Seſſion indebted for its preſent purity, and the higheſt praiſe which can be conferred on his ſucceſſors in office, is, that *haud paribus æquis* they have traced his footſteps.

During the period of his adminiſtration, juſtice flowed through the land in a clear untroubled ſtream, free from thoſe obſtructions which have ſo often been permitted to retard its courſe, and which are frequently more ruinous to the contending parties, than even an iniquitous deciſion. Aſſiduous himſelf, and arduous in the duties of his profeſſion, he inſpired into the breaſts of his colleagues, a portion of his ſpirit, and introduced into law proceedings, a vigour and a diſpatch, which they had not previouſly known. Inſomuch, that the deciſions of the Court of Seſſion, during the period under review, are at this day not unfrequently quoted, and in full poſſeſſion of that weight and authority, proportioned to the character of this illuſtrious judge.

None ever made greater allowances for the imperfection of our reaſon, or was more feelingly alive to the infirmities of human nature; but falſehood and knavery, he regarded with peculiar abhorrence, and while he indulgently corrected an error of judgment, he puniſhed every wilful perverſion of juſtice with marked ſeverity. No ſooner had he taken his ſtation at the head of the bench of juſtice, than he exhibited that independence of mind, which is ſo prominent a feature in the character of an upright judge, conjoined with an uniform perſeverance in the purſuit of truth, and with a manly intrepidity of ſoul, ſuperior to the frowns of fortune, and proof againſt the influence of falſe ſhame.

He ſtudied the temper of the advocates who appeared at his bar, and liſtened to their pleadings with patient and polite attention; and while effrontery and petulance received from him ſalutary correction, unaſſuming merit and ingenuous modeſty met with every poſſible encouragement. He ſolicited juſtice from his colleagues upon the bench; and his penetration frequently availed him, in ſcanning the motives by which they were actuated. If at any time he ſuſpected, that a prejudice in favour of a powerful client, perverted their opinions, or biaſſed their judgment, he never failed to declare in open court, that he would give his thoughts ſincerely on the point at iſſue, and to call upon their Lordſhips to judge in the matter, under the impreſſion of that reſponſibility to God, which attached to their ſituation. In delivering his own opinion on the ſubject under diſcuſſion, his manner was uncommonly impreſſive, and his pronunciation chaſte, as his intercourſe with the Engliſh courts had completely corrected his provincial accent. In the latter part of his life, his voice loſing ſomething of its former energy, became peculiarly ſoft and melodious: His appearance venerable, his language copious and felicitous, and his eloquence flowing. He exhibited no faint reſemblance of the Pylian ſage

Ἡδυεπὴς ἀνορυσε λιγὺς, Πυλίων ἀγορητὴς
Τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐδή. *Iliad. A. ver.* 248-9.

It is of courſe no wonder, that his addreſſes from the chair commanded univerſal attention; that a profound ſilence pervaded the court; and that both bar and bench placed themſelves in a liſtening attitude.

THE enemies of our conſtitution, he beheld with indignation; and their attempts to ſubvert it, he ſtrenuouſly and ſucceſsfully oppoſed. His conduct in the year 1715, we have already reviewed, and we are now to contemplate him in another ſeaſon of alarm, when Britain ſuſtained a dangerous convulſion in her own bowels, and when a generous but miſguided part of her children threatened the ruin of her conſtitution. His family reſidence being placed in the heart of the Highlands, he aſſociated with the chiefs, and ſtudied their tempers. Hoſpitable in his own diſpoſition, and accommodating in his manners, he entertained them at his table, and conciliated their attachment. Theſe reciprocal civilities afforded him an opportunity of becoming acquainted with that rooted averſion, from the exiſting order of things, which ſoftered in their breaſts, and which, in many caſes, penurious circumſtances and perſonal oppreſſion, and in every inſtance, ſtudied neglect and inattention on the part of adminiſtration, had ſtrengthened and exaſperated to an alarming degree.

THIS growing diſaffection, the Lord Preſident deplored, and while he warned Government of the tempeſt which brooded in that remote region of the political hemiſphere, he ſuggeſted a meaſure, for conciliating the malcontents, which, had it been adopted, would have prevented all the invaſion, and bloodſhed, and devaſtation, that enſued. This intereſting tranſaction, which affords ſo eminent a diſplay of the Preſident's political ſagacity and attachment to his countrymen, the hiſtorian of the rebellion of 1745 relates in the following terms, which we ſhall here take the liberty to tranſcribe.

"DUNCAN FORBES, born a younger brother, and bred to the law, had paſſed through the different offices of that profeſſion, which uſually lead to the chair, univerſally eſteemed, and thought ſtill worthy of a higher office than the one he held. When called to preſide in the ſupreme court of juſtice in Scotland, he fully anſwered the expectations of his countrymen: his manners gave a luſtre to the dignity of his ſtation; and no Preſident of the Court of Seſſion was ever more reſpected and beloved. He was a Whig upon principle; that is, he thought the government eſtabliſhed at the revolution was the beſt form of government for the inhabitants of Britain. In the end of Autumn, in the year 1738, he came to Lord Milton's houſe at Brunſtane, one morning before breakfaſt. Lord Milton was ſurpriſed to ſee him at ſo early an hour, and aſked what was the matter? A matter, replied the Preſident, which I hope you will think of ſome importance. You know very well, that I am like you, a Whig; but I am alſo the neighbour and friend of the Highlanders; and intimately acquainted with moſt of their chiefs. For ſome time, I have been revolving in my mind, different ſchemes for reconciling the Highlanders to Government; now I think the time is come to bring forward a ſcheme, which, in my opinion, will certainly have that effect.

"A WAR with Spain ſeems near at hand, which, it is probable, will ſoon be followed by a war with France; and there will be occaſion for more troops than the preſent ſtanding army: in that event, I propoſe, that Government ſhould raiſe four or five regiments of Highlanders, appointing an Engliſh or Scottiſh officer of undoubted loyalty to be colonel of each regiment; and naming the lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and ſubalterns, from this liſt in my hand, which comprehends all the chiefs and chieftains of the diſaffected clans, who are the very

very perſons whom France and Spain will call upon, in caſe of a war, to take arms for the Pretender. If Government pre-engages the Highlanders in the manner I propoſe, they will not only ſerve well againſt the enemy abroad, but will be hoſtages for the good behaviour of their relations at home; and I am perſuaded, that it will be abſolutely impoſſible to raiſe a rebellion in the Highlands. I have come here to ſhew you this plan, and to entreat, if you approve it, that you will recommend it to your friend Lord Hay,* who, I am told, is to be here to day or to-morrow, in his way to London.

"I WILL moſt certainly (ſaid Milton) ſhew the plan to Lord Hay; but I need not recommend it to him; for, if I am not much miſtaken, it will recommend itſelf.

"NEXT day, the Earl of Hay came to Brunſtane, Lord Milton ſhewed him the Preſident's plan, with which he was extremely pleaſed, and carrying it to London with him, preſented it to Sir Robert Walpole, who read the preamble, and ſaid at once, that it was the moſt ſenſible plan he had ever ſeen, and was ſurpriſed, that nobody had thought of it before.

"HE then ordered a cabinet council to be ſummoned, and laid the plan before them, expreſſing his approbation of it in the ſtrongeſt terms, and recommending it as a meaſure, which ought to be carried into execution immediately, in caſe of a war with Spain. Notwithſtanding the miniſter's recommendation, every member of the council declared himſelf againſt the meaſure, aſſuring Sir Robert Walpole, that, for his ſake, they could not poſſibly agree to it; that, if Government ſhould adopt the plan of the Scots Judges, the patriots (for ſo the oppoſition was called) would exclaim, that Sir Robert Walpole, who always deſigned to ſubvert the conſtitution, was raiſing an army of Highlanders to join the ſtanding army, and enſlave the people of England. The plan was ſet aſide; * and, next year, Britain declared war againſt Spain." †

* Archibald Earl of Hay (who in the year 1743 ſucceeded his brother John Duke of Argyle) was the friend of Sir Robert Walpole, and during the long adminiſtration of that miniſter, had the management of the King's affairs in Scotland; Lord Milton, Juſtice Clerk, was ſub-miniſter to Lord Hay.

* This account of the Preſident's plan, and of the reaſon for which it had been rejected, was given to the author of this hiſtory by Lord Milton.

† Britain declared war againſt Spain on the 23d of October in the year 1739. See Home's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, 1745. Page 20—23.

*** The ſhort diſquiſition relative to the ſcenes and plot of the Gentle Shepherd, into which his ſubject led the author *en paſſant*, ſuggeſted the following note, which ſhould have been inſerted page 540 of the preceding number.

In the third act, Sir William Worthy feelingly laments the ruinous condition of many of thoſe ornaments which diſtinguiſhed the place of Newhall in Sir David Forbes's time, and which had been the reſult of his taſte and attention. He ſuppoſes the avenues which led to the houſe demoliſhed, and of the tapeſtry which adorned the Advocate's room, he obſerves,

——"No chimney left
The naked wall of tap'ſtry all bereft."

The garden and offices are ſuppoſed in ruins, and the devaſtation thus pathetically deplored,

My ſtables and pavillions broken walls!
That with each rainy blaſt decaying falls
My gardens once adorned the moſt compleat
With all that nature, all that art make ſweet, &c.
But overgrown with nettles, docks and brier
No jeſſeacinths or eglantines appear.

When,

When, therefore, the poet's connection with this family (Mr Forbes of Newhall's) and his intimate acquaintance with the ſcenes delineated, are taken into conſideration, a ſtrong preſumption ariſes, that Sir David Forbes himſelf furniſhed the original from which Ramſay copied his knight's picture, and that the proprietor, whoſe character he delineates, was diſtinguiſhed by the name of Worthy, in compliment to his patron's father. On this ſuppoſition we may conclude, that he had choſen to deſignate his hero William, in preference to the real name of this gentleman to whom he alluded, merely for the ſake of ſound or alliteration. (*To be continued.*)

For the Scots Magazine.

THE ANTS.

A FABLE.

IN the midſt of a thick foreſt, impenetrable almoſt to the rays of the meridian ſun, exiſted a commonwealth of ants.

In the morning they roſe, and went every one to ſeek what food they required, for preſent ſuſtenance, as well as proviſion againſt the gloom of winter. Thus, they continued happy, till one ſuggeſtion aroſe, *which was the moſt proper mode of finding what all needed, and what they all had daily recourſe to obtain.*—Hitherto, they had followed the inſtinct of nature, and thought it not worth enquiring, *which was the beſt road,* while every one felt himſelf happy and pleaſed—Some, for food, would climb the ſycamore, and take from its top the ſweets of nature—another, for the ſame purpoſe, would ramble into the valley below, and find there ſome broken berry or acorn to carry home with him—Some, for drink, would be contented to ſip the dew from the neighbouring flower, another would repair to the woodbine, and ſatiate his thirſt from its tender leaves—while a third, yet more daring, would venture even to the brink of the rapid river which flowed below, though in danger of being ſwept away by the ſtream, and loſt—irrecoverably loſt! Many they were, indeed, who thus periſhed.

The diſpute, taken notice of, created innumerable debates—and debates at laſt produced diviſions—The commonwealth became many; they envied each other; they provoked each other; they tore each other; unhappy creatures!

As they drew nearer the end of their days, they diſcovered their error; and as many as were led by an unerring Conductor, gained the top of a beautiful hill, where the ſun ſhone bright and unclouded—Here they met with many of different ſocieties, who would hardly ſpeak to each other before; but who now enjoyed, with pleaſure unmingled, the company of one another; and each congratulated the happy individual, as he gained the ſummit.

MORAL.

Apply this Fable to Religion's ways,
From it Inſtruction may be gain'd.
To Ants directed;* let us not deſpiſe
Their weaker powers—Ours not reſtrain'd.

Bleſt Jeſus under ſhadow of thy wings
Enjoying Peace and Love below;
May happy I in patience wait the hour,
When to my Father's houſe I'll go.
And let the Diſputants of Earth alone;
Yet glad to welcome them where thou art gone.

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* Proverbs v. 6. and xxx. 25.

For the Scots Magazine.

TABLEAU DE MON SIECLE.

THE cloſe of the eighteenth century of the Chriſtian æra has exhibited a ſeries of phenomena in politics, philoſophy, and literature, which characterize the period, and place it in a reſpectable point of view above all thoſe which have preceded it. Some of the more remarkable of theſe may be mentioned in a few words

Firſt, the famous doctrine of the perfectibility* of the human ſpecies, which is ſymptomatic of the age, and ſeems to have operated practically in the †change of every old thing into that which is new.

The conſequences of this practice have been extremely inſtructive. A ſociety, or nation inverted, has of late been found to reſemble an hour-glaſs; when turned it exhibits a beautiful appearance of change, but it runs the ſame ſand, and, indeed, the ſame courſe.

Secondly, A moſt cordial hatred of religion, and marriage, and ſubordination; becauſe it has been ‡proved that the firſt is a ſyſtem of cruel arbitrary written laws, and therefore inconſiſtent with human freedom; that the ſecond is a tyrannical ordinance of ſome ancient deſpot, who contrived to tye two human creatures, naturally * *qualem ind pendeat*, in an iron chain for life, a moſt diabolical invention, not much inferior to that of Mezentius, who rendered *one* and *indivis ble* the living and the dead. As to the third, ſubordination, it is clear that the †moſt natural and perfect ſtate of all men, is, when they live by themſelves in the woods, obedient to no maſter but the gentle ſovereignty of of the paſſions.

Theſe principles naturally ſupport and influence the refined literature of the times, which conſiſts chiefly in,

1*ſt*, A rage for old books of any deſcription; and hiſtories of theſe antiquated volumes. Any author who can claim the dignity of an ancient may have his life written, and his works rebound and ſold, privileges denied him by the iron age in which he withered, for it will not be gathered from any of his fellow labourers that in thoſe days he was able to flouriſh.

2*d*, A taſte for forgery of all kinds, which operates moſt extenſively. Poor people who deſpair of ſelling their own unripe goods, until a century have mellowed them, can thrive very well under the firm of Oſſian, Shakeſpeare, and Rowley.

* Vide Godwin, paſſim.

† Vide Sieyes, Conſtitution 3d year.

‡ Voltaire, vol. 70.

* Rights of Women.

† J J Rouſſeau.

3*d*, A proportionate love of *searching out theft, and of writing volumes on literary police. This is a darling occupation.—It lies chiefly in reſpectfully wringing the noſe of ſome venerable old genius, Milton, Shakeſpeare, or the like, until the torture oblige him to confeſs all his ſinful imitations. Theſe are immediately pinned, by way of notes, to the ſkirts of his pages; that he may ſtand a puny culprit in the eyes of the public, and of the great men who have detected him. What a delightful triumph it is for a dull knowing one to trace *the progress of human thought*, to be able to ſay, Milton borrowed the monoſyllable *the* from Shakeſpeare, which Shakeſpeare cribbed from Spenſer, which ſame Spenſer purloined it from Chaucer, which ſame Chaucer was an original bard, and the father of Engliſh poetry, for there is no evidence that he abſtracted the valuable monoſyllable THE from the works of any man.

4*th*, A furious love of †flattern blank verſe, with ſhort lines intermixed with long. Theſe are the appropriate vehicle of monſtrous improbable ſtories, tales of terror, &c. which were once confined to that horrible Baſtile of free men, the nurſery, but now in ſtature reach the ſky.

5*th*, A minute paſſion for quotation of authorities, which ſerves admirably to mark the progreſs of human trifling.

6*th*, A paſſion for Reviews and Newſpapers, as the firſt are juſtly allowed by all to contain the only true criticiſm, and the laſt the only unadulterated truth, which remain to be found on earth.***** *Desunt pauca.*

* Vide Editores omnes.

† Thalaba, the deſtroyer of ink and paper.

ANSWER TO A BIOGRAPHICAL QUERY.

To the Editors of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

THE query of a Conſtant Reader, in your Magazine for laſt month, is capable of a very ſhort and eaſy ſolution; but the information which he derives from Mr Pinkerton, that the name of the author of the Ode on the approach of Summer, was Seton, of the Univerſity of Aberdeen, is not more accurate than many other literary notices of that learned and poſitive gentleman. In ſhort, Sir, the author's name was neither more nor leſs than Mr Thomas Warton, the late laureate, who was the editor of the Union, and the Ode referred to is accordingly printed among his other works in the laſt edition of his poems, as well as in Dr Anderſon's Britiſh Poets; ſo that the ſubject neither admits of doubt nor diſcuſſion.

CRITO.

LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GOWRIE CONSPIRACY.

From Campbell's Tour in Scotland.

IF, in tracing the outlines of this famous ſtory, a judgment can be formed by any impartial inquirer at the diſtance of two centuries from the memorable event†, the following imperfect ſketch may ſerve to direct his further inveſtigations.

It is unneceſſary to dwell long on the perſon, manners, and habits of the imbecile heir preſumptive and ſucceſſor of the accompliſhed Elizabeth. A cotemporary author draws his portrait thus: "He was of a middle ſtature, more corpulent throghe his clothes than in his body, zet fat enouch, his clothes ever being made large and eaſie, ye doubletts quilted for ſtellets proofe, his breeches in grate pleits and full ſtuffed. He was naturalie of a timorous diſpoſitione, which was ye grateſt reaſone of his quilted doubletts. His eyes large, and ever roulling after any ſtranger cam in his preſence: in ſo much as many, for ſhame, have left the roome as being out of countenance. His beard was very thin; his toung too large for his mouthe, vich ever made him drinke very uncomlie, as if eating his drinke, wich cam out into ye cup in each ſyde of his mouthe. His ſkin was als ſoft as tafta ſarſnet, wich felt ſo, becauſe he never waſht his hands, onlie rubb'd his fingers ends ſlightly vith the vett end of a napkin. His legs wer verey weake, having had (as was thoght) ſome foul play in his youthe, or rather befor he was borne, yet he was not able to ſtand at ſeuen zeires of age: that weakneſs made him euir leaning one other men's ſhoulders."—"He was werey witty, and had als maney redey vitty jeſts as aney man liuinge, at vich he wold not ſmyle himſelffe, bot deliuer them in a grave and ſerious manner."—"He was werey crafty and cunning, in pettey thinges, as the circumveninge any grate man, the change of a favourite, &c. in ſo much as a werey wiſe man was wount to ſay, he beleeued him ye wiſeſt foole in Chriſtendome, meaning him wiſe in ſmall things, bot a foole in weighty affaires--He was infinitely inclined to peace, bot more out of feare than conſcience;"—"In a word, he was, take him altogether, and not in pieces, ſuche a King, I wiſhe this kingdome have neuer any worſſe, one ye condition not aney better: for he liued in peace, dyed in peace, and lefte all his kingdome in a peaceable conditione, with hes awen motto "BEATI PACIFICI*." To this may be added, that James was a believer in aſtrology, magic, and witchcraft: on the latter ſubject he wrote a book; and not unfrequently

† The Earl of Gowrie and his brother were killed in preſence of the King on the 5th of Auguſt 1600.

‡ Alluding to the terror his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, experienced when David Rizzio was murdered in her preſence. The King mentions this in his *Baſilicon Doron*: "I that was perſecuted by the Puritans there, not from my birth only, but even ſince four months before my birth." King James's Works, folio, p. 160. 305.

* Dalzell's "Fragments of Scottiſh Hiſtory," Appendix, No. xiv. p. 84.

was preſent on the trial of witches*. But when the accompliſhed Earl of Gowrie is brought on the ſame canvas with the King thus pourtrayed, the contraſt is ſtriking indeed.

John Ruthven Earl of Gowrie, the perſonage alluded to, ſucceeded his father, who was beheaded at Stirling on the 4th of May 1584, in his eſtates and dignities, and was ſoon after (A. D. 1589) elected Provoſt of Perth, an office long hereditary in the family of Gowrie: but, being a youth poſſeſſed of an ardent deſire of knowledge, he told the council that he had determined to purſue his ſtudies abroad, and obtained leave for that purpoſe. Accordingly, on the 6th of Auguſt 1594, he took his departure, and, travelling through France, arrived at Padua; where he ſo much diſtinguiſhed himſelf that he was honoured by the Univerſity of that place with the Rector's chair, which, it is ſaid, he filled with ſingular approbation. It was not to be wondered at, that ſo enlightened a mind eagerly embraced the new ſpread doctrines of the Reformation. From Padua, he removed to the hot-bed of hereſy, Geneva, where the celebrated Theodore Beza received him with open arms. With Beza our young theologian remained, and was hoſpitably entertained for three months. Leaving Geneva, he ſet out for Paris, on his return to his native country. At Paris he was introduced to the Engliſh Ambaſſador, from whom he obtained letters of recommendation to Queen Elizabeth, who, ſenſible of his enlightened underſtanding and elegance of manners, honoured him with marks of high conſideration. Theſe circumſtances, together with the zeal which the houſe of Ruthven openly manifeſted, from the earlieſt dawn of the Reformation, in accelerating its advancement and eventual ſucceſs, rendered the young Earl an object of ſuſpicion in the eyes of the King and his miniſtry. Such then was the poſture of affairs on the return of Gowrie, after a ſeven years abſence, on the 20th of May 1600. On the 5th of Auguſt following, early in the morning, while the King was about to hunt the ſtag in the foreſt of Faulkland†, where he chiefly reſided, he was accoſted by Alexander Ruthven‡, the Earl of Gowrie's ſecond brother, and earneſtly requeſted by Alexander to accompany him to Perth without delay, on pretence, as it is ſaid, of diſcloſing ſome intereſting circumſtances reſpecting hidden treaſure. After the death of the ſtag, the King, attended by a few of his ſuite, ſet out for Perth, and arrived there, at an early hour, to dinner. Immediately after dinner, the King wiſhing to retire, Alexander Ruthven, who, it was alleged, at times, was not perfectly in his ſenſes, went with him to a ſmall apartment in the round tower occupied as a ſtudy, among the upper chambers of the houſe. According to the King's own accounts, there appeared to him a man in armour, that had been placed in the ſtudy with an intention to aſſaſſinate him‖. The affrighted monarch,

* See Arnot's Criminal Trials.—The annals of Scotland were not diſgraced with the proſecutions againſt unfortunate and deſtitute old women till the year 1479, when, it is ſaid, the firſt capital puniſhment for witchcraft took place (See Pinkerton's Hiſt. of Scot. vol. i. p. 295.); and the laſt on record (See Arnot's Criminal Trials) happened ſo late as the year 1722. This is truly a humiliating conſideration.—The laws againſt witchcraft are ſtill unrepealed!

† Within a ſhort diſtance of Perth.

‡ Since this article reſpecting the Gowrie conſpiracy was written, a *new theory* has been propoſed by John Pinkerton, Eſq; in a Diſſertation on this ſubject prefixed to the firſt volume of Laing's Hiſtory of Scotland; wherein Mr P. inſinuates, that Anne of Denmark, King James the ſixth's Queen, was (in plain Engliſh) a wh-re, and Alexander Ruthven *a favourite*, as well as the *ſole author* of a deſign to ſeize the King's perſon, and force him to abdicate the throne in favour of his ſon Prince Henry, during whoſe minority the Queen herſelf was to be Regent: Mr Pinkerton aſſerts his "firm averſion to the Scandalous Chronicle," notwithſtanding!

‖ See the Account publiſhed by Authority, Sept. 1600. See alſo Moyes's Memoirs, inſerted from p. 263. Ruddiman's edition, 1755.

with

with the rapidity of thought, marshalled in his mind the danger to which he was thus exposed. The *Raid of Ruthven*, as it is called, was an event so recent, and the fatal consequences of that affair so fresh in his memory, that he justly apprehended his liberty, if not his life, to be in the power of the noble personage in whose house he found himself; and whose father had been brought to the block but sixteen years before, for an offence somewhat similar to the present*. Seized with this but too natural idea, in the first paroxysm of his agonizing fears, the King called aloud from the window of the study, "Treason, treason! Fy! Help, help! they're murdering me;" which so alarmed all who heard him, and ran to his assistance, that, in the uproar and confusion, many wounds were given by each party, and the Earl of Gowrie and his brother Alexander were both slain in the presence of the King. The news of this sad disaster instantly spread through Perth: the tumult was prodigious; the citizens were clamorous, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the King, favoured by the darkness of the night, made his escape, amid the imprecations of an enraged multitude, who threatened vengeance for the loss of the chief magistrate of their city, and the untimely fall of his brother. James, desirous that no blame should attach on him in this unfortunate affair, insisted strenuously that an attempt had been made by the Earl and his brother on his life: and it served as a subject for public declamation and private conversation during the remainder of his reign, as a singular instance of the immediate interposition of divine power, to reserve the "Lord's anointed" for some glorious end; which event really was justified on his ascending the imperial throne of Great Britain and Ireland, when he bore the high sounding title of DEFENDER OF THE FAITH†. In order to strike clamour dumb, and prevent enquiry respecting this mysterious business, an account of it was drawn up under the eye of his Majesty, and published by authority‡; wherein it is made to appear, that the unfortunate Earl and his brother had intentions on the King's liberty, and even his life. Nay, to leave not the shadow of doubt, that seemed for a time to hover respecting this foul conspiracy in the minds of some Puritan sceptics, James caused the pulpit to thunder forth its anathemas on those who questioned the singular interposition of the King of Kings in delivering his Scotish Majesty from foul treason, "murder, and sudden death;" and, to enforce conviction, he appeared to his loving subjects in person, seated amidst his nobles, on the market-cross of Edinburgh; while his chaplain, with that eloquence which the awful occasion inspired, developed the whole facts and circumstances to the gazing multitude; and which his Majesty from his own mouth confirmed, so that none might pretend ignorance, or doubt in the truth thus solemnly delivered in the presence of Almighty God and the sacred personage who, himself, had been the chief actor in

* William Earl of Gowrie was beheaded at Stirling, on the 4th of May 1584, for having detained the King's person as he returned from Athol on the 22d of August 1582. This outrage is called "The Raid of Ruthven." To seize the person of the King was no unusual expedient in the rude policy of the Scotish nobility: besides the instance just mentioned, similar attempts had been made on James, by Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, at Falkland and Holyroodhouse.

† Bishop Williams, in his funeral sermon on the death of King James, p. 43, makes the following observation: "Not a particular of his life but what was a mystery of the Divine Providence, to keep and preserve those admirable parts for the settling and uniting of some great empire." See note on "A Discourse of the unnatural and vile Conspiracy, &c." p. 22.

‡ See "A Discourse of the unnatural and vile Conspiracie attempted by John Earl of Gowrie and his Brother against his Majestie's Person, at St Johnstoun, upon the 5th of August 1600." This tract is also published, with some additional notes, in Cant's History of Perth.

this tragedy*. Still farther, the King caused the dead bodies of the Earl and his brother to be hung on a gibbet, drawn and quartered, and their heads set up on the walls of the prison†; moreover, their lands to be distributed to his favourites, their titles to be suppressed, and the very name of *Ruthven* to be expunged from the books of arms and nobility, public deeds and records, and extinguished for ever. Even such of the name of Ruthven as were totally unconnected with the house of Gowrie, were ordered to take other names; and thus suffered a similar fate to the proscribed clan of the Macgregors; a proscription worthy the worst of times, and a blur, among others, in the annals of Scotish history, characteristic of weakness, folly, and flagrant injustice; at a time too, when the advancement of knowledge should have checked so wanton a stretch of power in support of arbitrary measures‡.

* "The 11 of August, being Monday, the King came over the water. The towne (Edin.) with the hail suburbis, met him upone the sandis of Liethe in armes, wt. grate joy and schutting of muskettis and shaking of pikes. He went to the kirk of Liethe to Mr David Lindesaye's orisone. Yt. after the toune of Edin: having convenerit up to Edin: and standing at the hie yait, his M. past to the crosse, the crosse being hung wt. tapestrie, and went up yr. on wt. his nobillis. Mr Patrick Gallaway being yair, made ane sermone upon the 124 Psalm; he declarit the hail circumstances of the treasone proposit by the Earle of Gowrie and his brother, qlk the King testifiet be his awen mouth, sitting upon the crosse all the tyme of the sermone." See the "Diary of Robert Birrel," Constable's edition, edited by Dalzell, Edin. printed 1798, p. 50, 51.

† "The 28 August, the hail friendes, tutors, and curators, and bairnis, pretending any right to the Earldom of Gowrie, summoned to compeir to the Parliament the first day of November." —"The nynth of October, ane proclamation charging all thame of the name of Ruthven to pass out of the countrie, in speciall Alex: father's brother to the said Earle, and the said Earle, and his twa brethers."—"The 15 November, being the ryding day of the Parliament, the Earle of Gowrie and his brether and his father's brether, with twa uthers, and he——of thair dependers, allforfaulted (outlawed.)"—"The 19 November, the Earle of Gowrie and his brother harlet to the gibbet, and hangit and quarterit; bot yr. after, yair twa heidis set upone the heid of the prisone house, yair to stand quhyll the wind blaw them away." See Birrel's Diary, p. 51, 52.

‡ Notwithstanding the prompt and coercive measures adopted to impress the nation with a sense of the danger to which the King had been exposed, many of the Presbyterian clergy remained for some time lukewarm in support of a vindication on the part of his Majesty and his ministers. An exception deserving of record was Robert Bruce. Neither hope of reward nor fear of punishment could move him. He did not believe in the conspiracy, and he declined propagating what he did not credit. He was, in consequence, suspended from the duties of his office, and driven into banishment. His brethren acted more prudently, and were suffered to remain. To put the matter respecting this conspiracy beyond all doubt, and to hand down to posterity an idea of the happy deliverance of the 5th of August, the King commanded that day to be thenceforth annually observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving, "with preiching and prayer." On the 5th of August 1614, Bishop Andrews, in addressing himself to King James, observes, "And so you are *found*; and they (meaning the late Earl of Gowrie and his brother), as the children of perdition should be, are *lost*. Here are you, and where are they? Gone to their *own place*, to *Judas* their brother; and, as is most kindly, the *sonnes* to the *father of wickedness*, there to be plagued for ever. The same way may they all goe, and to the same place may they all come, that shall ever after once offer to do the like." Is this charity?

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND,

FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

From Dr Kemp's Sermon, at the Anniverfary of the Society in London, 17th May 1801.

IT is a matter of deep regret to the members of the Society, that, notwithſtanding the many accounts of it which have been publiſhed, the nature and objects of their inſtitution are ſo imperfectly known by the Public in general, —by many benevolent perſons of high conſideration in this metropolis in particular. A ſhort account of it, therefore, will not, upon this occaſion, it is hoped, be deemed ſuperfluous.

That Society derived its origin from the benevolence and public ſpirit of a few private Gentlemen in the city of Edinburgh, who, in the beginning of the laſt century, formed themſelves into "a Society for the reformation of manners."

Among the objects which engaged their benevolent attention, one, and not the leaſt intereſting, was the deplorable ſtate of ignorance and rudeneſs, in which the greater part of their countrymen in the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland were then involved.

The cauſes of this were obvious:—Their remote ſituation—their total want of ſchools for the education of youth—the ſmall number of Proteſtant clergy in their country—the immenſe extent of pariſhes—the natural impediments to intercourſe between them and their miniſters, from mountains, arms of the ſea, and rivers often impaſſable—their language, a dialect of the ancient Celtic, unintelligible to the inhabitants of the low countries of Scotland—the prevalence of Popery in many diſtricts, and in all, the influence of feudal juriſdiction, generally adverſe to the diffuſion of knowledge among the ſubjects of its domination.

The united operation of theſe various cauſes, ſeemed to have wreathed the yoke of ignorance, as well as ſlavery, about the necks of the miſerable inhabitants of theſe poor, remote, and neglected diſtricts. The pity of the benevolent Founders of this Society was excited—they formed a noble plan for their relief.

Fully aware of the difficulty of conveying knowledge, eſpecially on religious ſubjects, to men grown up to maturity in ignorance of firſt principles, they reſolved to begin their attempts for reformation with the riſing generation—to endeavour to reſcue young minds, as yet undepraved by vicious habits and examples, from the barbariſm of their parents, to furniſh them with the means of knowledge and grace, and train them up into a fitneſs for becoming worthy members of ſociety and of the church of Chriſt.

For this purpoſe, they reſolved to erect and endow ſchools provided with well qualified teachers, in as many diſtricts of the Highlands as poſſible, for the inſtruction of youth in the firſt principles of religion and literature. Their private funds were but ſmall. They made known their plan, and ſet on foot a ſubſcription. The deſign obtained general approbation. The Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland paſſed an act, recommending a general collection for its ſupport in all the churches within their juriſdiction. By public and private charity a thouſand pounds were raiſed. Her Majeſty Queen Anne, of pious memory, granted letters-patent, under the Great Seal, dated in May 1709, erecting the ſubſcribers into a corporate body, by the deſignation which they have ever ſince born, "*The Society in Scotland for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge.*"

In that charter, the objects of the Society are well defined: "For raiſing a voluntary contribution towards the farther promoting of Chriſtian knowledge, and the increaſe of piety and virtue, within Scotland, eſpecially in the Highlands, Iſlands, and remote cor-

corners thereof, where error, idolatry, superſtition, and ignorance, do moſtly abound, by reaſon of the largeneſs of pariſhes, and ſcarcity of ſchools." As means for accompliſhing theſe important ends, the patent proceeds to "grant unto them full power to receive ſubſcriptions, donations, ſums of money, lands, goods, &c. and therewith to erect and maintain ſchools, to teach to read, eſpecially the holy ſcriptures, and other good and pious books; as alſo to teach writing, arithmetic, and ſuch like degrees of knowledge, in the Highlands and Iſlands, and remote corners of Scotland."

The firſt meeting of the incorporated Society was held in the month of November 1709, where were preſent, as members, ſeveral Noblemen, fourteen out of fifteen of the Judges who compoſe the Supreme Court of Judicature in Scotland, many Gentlemen of rank and influence, the Miniſters of the city and neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and not a few of its moſt reſpectable citizens.

At that meeting a general plan for conducting the affairs of the Society was adopted, a committee of managers was named, a ſecretary and treaſurer elected.

Being prevented by their patent from encroaching upon their ſtock, they reſolved to delay the commencement of their operations, till the intereſt of it, and farther donations, ſhould enable them to endow and maintain a few ſchools.

In 1712, when their capital amounted to about L.4000, they erected *five*, and ſent to them able and pious teachers. The deſign became more and more popular; to contribute to its advancement was deemed, and juſtly, one of the nobleſt works of charity; the funds rapidly advanced, and the number of ſchools was enlarged in exact proportion.

To follow the progreſs of the Society through its various ſtages to its preſent extenſive eſtabliſhment, would be both tedious and unſuitable to this occaſion. They who wiſh for more particular information will find it in the various publications of the Society to which there is the eaſieſt acceſs *.

Here, however, it is proper to mention a fact of conſiderable importance in the hiſtory of the inſtitution.

In the year 1738, when the ſtock of the Society amounted to near 29,000l. and the number of their ſchools to 112, the members, conſidering that the inhabitants of the remote Highlands and Iſlands were no leſs deficient in the arts and habits of induſtry than in religious knowledge and literature, reſolved to do what in them lay to cure that defect. With this view, they applied to the Crown for an enlargement of their powers, ſo as to include in their plan of education the moſt neceſſary branches of *induſtry*, as well as of religion and literature.

And having obtained from his late Majeſty, George II. a new Patent, inveſting them with powers to carry their deſign into effect, they have ever ſince continued to act upon that Patent, and their ſchools of induſtry, few in number at firſt, have, from the ſupport of public and private charity, increaſed to an hundred, at which are trained up to the uſeful arts, no leſs than two thouſand young perſons, chiefly females. In conſequence of this important part of the Society's plan, the women of the remote Highlands, many of whom, as frequently happens in rude civilized

* Beſides earlier publications, an Account of the Society, written by the late Alexander Belſches, Eſq; Advocate, was publiſhed in 1774; another by the Rev. Dr M'Farlane, late Secretary of the Society, in 1783; one by the Rev. Dr Hunter, Secretary of the Correſponding Board of London, in 1795; and one, ſtill fuller, by the preſent Secretary of the Society, under the immediate inſpection and authority of the Directors of the Parent Board, in 1796 †. Beſides theſe, the Society have always been in the habit of giving to the public, periodical accounts of their progreſs and operations, in appendixes to the anniverſary ſermons preached before them.

Some of theſe publications are to be had at Scots Hall, Crane Court, Fleet Street, London; and all of them at the Library of the Society in Edinburgh.

† One paragraph of that account in p. 68. was written by a moſt reſpectable member of the Board, without the knowledge of the Secretary, and inſerted by order of the Directors.

coun-

countries, were formerly employed almoſt ſolely in the labours of the field, moſt unſuitable to their ſex, are now occupied in ſpinning, ſewing, knitting ſtockings, and the like appropriate employments. At the ſame time, by thoſe to whom their education in theſe branches was committed, they have been taught to read the ſcriptures and to underſtand the principles of religion.

Meanwhile, the objects of the firſt patent have by no means been neglected. Theſe were, not merely to teach the children to ſpeak and read *Engliſh*, to write, and to keep accounts, although every one muſt allow the great utility of theſe acquirements, not only to the individuals who are inſtructed in them, but to the community at large,—the grand and important end which the Society have all along propoſed to themſelves, is the advancement of the ſpiritual and eternal intereſts of their countrymen. To this, as the original and proper object of their inſtitution, their efforts have been chiefly directed. The ultimate ſucceſs of this object no efforts of human ſagacity or zeal can command. To furniſh the uſual means of it, and to implore that bleſſing which only can give ſucceſs, is what belongs to man, and this has been the uniform endeavour of the Society.

Convinced of the fidelity and diſintereſtedneſs with which theſe objects have been purſued, a generous Public, and pious individuals, have, from time to time, by liberal contributions, ſo far increaſed the funds of the Society, that at preſent, they have upon their Eſtabliſhment, on both Patents, above *Three Hundred* Teachers, at the annual expence of 3500l.; and the number of young people of both ſexes, attending and taught at their ſchools, according to the laſt reports, amounts to no fewer than *Fifteen thouſand, Five hundred and Fifty-ſeven*.

Pleaſant to the Society is the thought, that, by means of their endeavours, ſo many young ones, reſcued from the groſs ignorance and ſuperſtition of their fathers, are trained up in the knowledge of true religion, ſound morals, and uſeful arts. Many of theſe children prove inſtructors of others, ſome of them even of their own parents, hoary in years and in ignorance. They read to them the Scriptures, and ſuch pious books as have been printed in their own language. They even tranſlate Engliſh books, with wonderful fluency into Gaelic; this being an exerciſe to which they are accuſtomed at the ſchools of the Society. Nay, it is a fact, authenticated by unqueſtionable evidence, that by ſome of theſe ſcholars, their parents even in old age, have been taught to read the Scriptures, and ſo far carried forward in religious attainments, as to preſide in their families in exerciſes of devotion.

To give with preciſion the number of children who, ſince the commencement of the inſtitution, have been educated at the ſchools of the Society, is impoſſible, becauſe the reports of the annual viſitation * of them have not been preſerved; but, from the data of a calculation, made up and publiſhed in 1796, there is good reaſon to believe, that at this time, they amount to above *three hundred thouſand*. Now, when it is conſidered, that of that multitude of young people, many in their turn become heads of families, and in all probability teachers of their own children, it appears, that the benefits reſulting to the community from theſe charitable ſeminaries, are diffuſed to an incalculable extent.

As a proof of the happy effect of this maſs of knowledge, ſpread over the wide extent of the Highlands and Iſlands, we may appeal with confidence to the preſent character and manners of its inhabitants in general—we may appeal to the talents and good conduct of numberleſs individuals, who, in conſequence of early inſtruction in theſe ſchools, have emerged from their native obſcurity, and riſen to eminence in various departments of ſociety, in

* The Schools of the Society are annually viſited by two Miniſters of every Preſbytery within whoſe bounds they are ſtationed; and at theſe viſitations a Report is written, and tranſmitted to the Society, of the number of the Scholars, the branches they are taught, and of their proficiency; alſo of the character and conduct of the teacher, and of the nature of the accommodations furniſhed to him in compliance with the rules of the Society. Till that report is received at the office of the Society, the ſalary of the teachers is not paid.

both

both civil and military life—we may appeal to the pious exemplary life and comfortable death of a ſtill greater number, furniſhing good ground of hope, that ultimately they attained to honours, higher far than any which this world can confer, and that now "they ſhine with the brightneſs of ſtars in the firmanent" of heaven.

It has been ſaid, and often repeated, that the funds of the Society have now become ſo ample, that to increaſe them by new donations, is unneceſſary.

That their funds are large, is admitted. But if the neceſſary expenditure fully correſponds,—if it is devoted to beneficial and important public purpoſes—if, notwithſtanding the number of their ſchools, there are ſtill many remote and populous diſtricts utterly deſtitute of the means of education, and earneſtly deſiring to obtain them—if, from deficiency of funds, the Society, with deep regret, are obliged to refuſe their petitions—if there are various other objects, of high conſideration to the ends of the inſtitution, which, from the ſame cauſe, they cannot accompliſh, it muſt appear to every candid mind, that their revenue, in place of being too great, is far leſs than a liberal friend to religion and his country would wiſh it to be.

A ſhort ſtatement of a few of the chief objects to which their funds are devoted, will vindicate this concluſion.

1. They ſupport as has been already mentioned, above 300 teachers on both patents, at the annual expence of 3500l.

2. They maintain thirteen miſſionary miniſters and catechiſts, in various remote diſtricts, at the expence of from L. 300 to L. 400.

3. They give burſaries, or annual penſions, of L. 15 each, to ſix ſtudents of divinity, who ſpeak the Gaelic language, with a view of training them, by a regular attendance upon the Divinity College, for the office of the miniſtry in the Highlands and Iſlands—hence L. 90 per annum.

4. They ſupport the aged and infirm among the preachers who have ſpent the beſt part of their life in the ſervice of the Society, and are no longer able to officiate. The expence of this muſt of neceſſity be various and uncertain, but is always conſiderable; for the laſt year it amounted to L. 147.

5. They defray the charges of candidates coming from remote diſtances to Edinburgh, to undergo an examination by the Eccleſiaſtical Directors, concerning their fitneſs for being employed as Society Schoolmaſters, and often of their reſidence for a conſiderable time in Edinburgh for their improvement *.

6. They furniſh their Schools with Bibles, New Teſtaments, Spelling-books, Catechiſms, and other elementary books of religion and morals, at a very conſiderable annual expence.

7. They have cauſed tranſlate the Scriptures, both of the Old Teſtament and the New, as well as a variety of pious and uſeful Treatiſes, into the Gaelic language, and, by means of their Schoolmaſters, circulated them through the Highlands and Iſlands.

The original impreſſion of the New Teſtament in Gaelic being exhauſted, they lately printed a new one, conſiſting of no leſs than 20,000 copies, and added to each the Pſalms of David, tranſlated into Gaelic metre. A new edition of the Old Teſtament is now alſo very much wanted; but to the expence of this work their funds are, in their preſent ſtate, utterly inadequate †.

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* It it a fixed rule of the ſociety, to admit no Schoolmaſters upon their eſtabliſhment whom the Eccleſiaſtical Directors have not perſonally examined, and found qualified for that office, in reſpect of their capacity to teach *reading Engliſh, ſpelling, writing, orithmetic, and eſpecially the principles of religion.* They alſo require that canditates ſhall produce ſufficient atteſtations from the miniſters of the pariſh from which they come, of their piety, prudence and general good conduct.

If canditates, whoſe character is well atteſted, diſcover ſigns of natural talents and genius, though deficient in cultivation, they are put under the tuition of a well qualified teacher in Edinburgh, and the expence of their reſidence, as well as their coming and going, is defrayed by the Society; and by this means many excellent Schoolmaſters, beſides thoſe immediately employed by the Society, are diſperſed through the Highlands and Iſlands.

† The demand for Gaelic Bibles, from every part of the Highlands, is

From these articles of expenditure, let the candid and impartial, judge whether the Society's funds are too ample—whether on the contrary, a very considerable addition is not necessary, to enable them to accomplish great and much needed works of charity and mercy.

But this will further appear, if the situation of their Schoolmasters is taken into consideration. Their number has not only been increased, but their salaries augmented, in proportion to the increase of the Society's funds.

Their salaries were originally small, beyond what can easily be conceived by an English audience. But in the remote counties of Scotland, living was then cheap, and the teachers were furnished, as they still are, by the proprietors, or inhabitants of the district, with a house, garden, fuel, and the maintenance of a cow, *gratis*. At present, their salaries amount, upon an average, only to L. 12 *per annum*. Upon this pittance, aided by occasional presents from the more wealthy of the parents of their scholars, Society schoolmasters made shift, till of late, to live with tolerable comfort and respectability; but now the value of money has so greatly decreased, and the price of the necessaries of life has so much advanced, that they are reduced to the greatest straits. During the two last years in particular, from the general failure of the crop, and the consequent enormous price of corn*, the Society, in order to preserve them and their families from starving, were obliged to advance a considerable sum to be distributed among them, though this could not be done, without encroaching greatly upon their revenue.

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urgent, for people willing to pay for them;—but the original impression of the several volumes of which it consists, were so small, that the Society cannot now sell them but with great caution, lest they should deprive their own schools of the possibility of a supply before a new edition can be published.

It is a melancholy consideration, that people eager to obtain, and willing to pay for the Scriptures, should not, in a Christian country, be able to get them in the only language which they understand.

The late Honourable and pious Robert Boyle published an edition of the Irish Bible at his own expence.

Earnestly do the Society pray, that God may put it into the hearts of some pious and good men of the present day, to enable them to do so with the Gaelic Bible!

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* This matter being more particularly stated in the Appendix to the last Anniversary Sermon preached at Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr Brown of Aberdeen, 5th June 1801, and printed before this went to the press, it will not be thought improper to insert the passage here.

"It was stated in the last Appendix, published in 1800, that, from the failure of the preceding crop, and the consequent scarcity and high price of provisions, the Society had been obliged to allow a considerable sum for a temporary supply to the teachers on their establishment. At that time they little imagined that another year of scarcity was to succeed. This however happened, and the price of oatmeal rose from 40s. to 50s. and even L. 3 per boll. The poor, who in the former year had been severely pinched, in the last were reduced to absolute want. The schoolmasters of the Society had their full share of the common calamity. Their representations of the miserable condition to which they were brought, were affecting indeed. Rather than suffer such useful servants of the public and their families, to starve, the Society determined to trespass on its funds. At different periods, no less a sum than L. 500 Sterling was voted for the supply of their wants, and distributed among them according to their circumstances and necessities;—a boon received and acknowledged by them with the warmest expressions of gratitude.

"But though the imperious plea of necessity sufficiently vindicates the conduct of the Society in making this large encroachment on their funds, yet it must not be forgotten, that this encroachment is made, not upon their *stock*, for *that*, by an express prohibition of their charter, cannot be touched, but upon their *annual revenue*, and must be made up either by new donations from the public, or by an abridgement of their establishment."

But for this indiſpenſable act of charity, they hope to receive compenſation from the generous friends of religion and of mankind, among whom I have much pleaſure in numbering not a few of my preſent reſpectable hearers.

If the expence at which this great charitable inſtitution is managed, be inquired into, it will be found, that none was ever conducted with ſtricter œconomy. The directors, fifteen in number, have no emolument whatever. Three only of the Officers of the Society have ſalaries, and theſe are but trifling; they were fixed many years ago, and have not been augmented*. The ſalaries of the Shoolmaſters, we have ſeen, are ſo very ſmall, that it may juſtly excite aſtoniſhment, that young men of tolerable abilities, ſhould be found willing to accept of ſo laborious an office with ſuch poor encouragement. But ſuch is the fondneſs of the Highlanders for *teaching*, and ſo high their ideas of the diſtinction which it confers, that as ſoon as they themſelves acquire a ſmattering of knowledge, they become ambitious of being appointed inſtructors of others. The Society, in conſequence, have enrolled in their liſt of ſuſtained candidates, many more than they can employ.

This thirſt after knowledge, and this deſire of communicating it, have reſulted, in a great meaſure, from the labours of this Society, the effects of which upon the general character and habits of the people at large, are great and conſpicuous. They appear peculiarly ſtriking, when contraſted with thoſe of people of the ſame order in a neighbouring iſland, now happily united into one empire with Great Britain. Both nations were derived from the ſame ſtock, they ſpeak the ſame language, their manners and cuſtoms were originally the ſame. How widely different they are now, let recent experience tell.

In the one country, a general combination with declared and invading enemies, to deprive theſe kingdoms of the bleſſings of their happy conſtitution of Government, and reduce them under a foreign yoke, has lately produced all the horrors of rebellion and civil war. Rebellion is happily ſuppreſſed, but the baneful effects of the ſpirit from which it originated, ſtill appear too frequently in robberies, murders, and ſhocking cruelties, committed by the ignorant and ferocious peaſantry of that country.

In the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland, peace and good order, and loyalty and decency of manners univerſally prevail. Through the remoteſt diſtricts, the ſingle, unprotected, unarmed ſtranger may travel by night or by day in perfect ſafety. In every hamlet, in which the darkneſs of the night or violence of the ſtorm may compel him to take ſhelter, he may reſt aſſured of a hoſpitable reception; his fare will be homely, but it will be the beſt which the cottage can afford; his bed will be hard, but his ſleep will be ſecure. On this head the Preacher can ſpeak with confidence; for, through theſe diſtricts, in a courſe of ſucceſſive years, he has travelled, and ſuch was the treatment which every where he experienced.

If it is aſked, what conſtitutes ſo wonderful a difference between the Highland Scottiſh, and the Iriſh peaſantry, whoſe natural conſtitution of body and mind muſt be ſuppoſed to be exactly ſimilar? the only anſwer that can be given is, that the one claſs, without the means of education or inſtruction in the firſt principles of religion and literature, are left in all the wildneſs and ferocity of uncultivated nature, while the far greater part of the other

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* The Secretary, whoſe office leads him, under the Directors, to conduct the whole detail of the buſineſs of the Society, enjoys no ſalary or pecuniary emolument whatever. The Treaſurer, who collects the revenue, and pays all the ſalaries of teachers, all accounts, and every article of the expenditure of the Society, has a ſalary of *Twenty-five* pounds, without any perquiſites. The Book-holder, who keeps the account-books of the Society in a regular ſyſtematic form, and the Clerk, who attends at the office two hours every lawful day, who writes the minutes and official letters, under the inſpection of the Secretary, have each the ſame ſum of twenty-five pounds *per annum*. Were not the Gentlemen who fill theſe offices animated by the ſpirit of the inſtitution, is it to be ſuppoſed, that for ſo trifling a remuneration, they would ſubmit to ſo much trouble?

other, are trained up from their earlieſt years in the knowledge and practice of true religion and ſound morals.

To this moſt important effect the Schoolmaſters of the Society have in an eminent degree contributed; for it is to be obſerved, that they are teachers not only of youth in their ſchools, but inſtructors of the inhabitants of their reſpective diſtricts at large.

In the vaſt pariſhes of the Highlands, extending forty, fifty, and even ſixty miles in length, with a proportional breadth, and ſometimes conſiſting of ſeveral ſeparate and detached iſlands, great numbers of the inhabitants can but ſeldom enjoy the ordinances of religion at the ſtated places of worſhip.

It is a branch of duty enjoined upon the Schoolmaſters of the Society, to do what in them lies to ſupply this defect. They teach the old as well as the young, from houſe to houſe during week days, when not employed in their ſchools; and on Lord's days the inhabitants of the diſtricts aſſemble in ſome large centrical houſe, but frequently in good weather in the open air, when the Schoolmaſters read to them the Scriptures, and other pious books with which the Society has furniſhed them, catechiſe the young in preſence of their parents and friends, and preſide among them in the duties of prayer and praiſe. In not a few places, ſuch aſſemblies are compoſed of ſeveral hundreds of people; and thus a ſenſe of religion and of good morals is preſerved throughout the country.

To theſe pious, though humble labourers in the vineyard of the goſpel, the Preacher who has now the honour to addreſs you, is happy in being able to give honourable teſtimony. Having, in his official capacity, perſonally viſited them, even in their remoteſt diſtricts, and inquired minutely into their character and conduct, as well as examined into their own capacity and the proficiency of their ſcholars, he is enabled to ſpeak with certainty concerning them*. Among ſo numerous a body, he found, as might be expected, diverſity of talents and uſefulneſs; but, taking them as a whole, he muſt be permitted to ſay, that he knows no

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* In the year 1789, the Society reſolved upon a meaſure, which had long been earneſtly wiſhed for, *viz.* a general viſitation of their ſchools, by a perſon to whom they could commit authority, and in whom they could place confidence.

It concerned them deeply to be themſelves aſcertained, and that by their means the public ſhould know, that the ſums ſent by them to the remote parts of the Highlands and Iſlands were faithfully devoted to the important purpoſes for which they were deſtined; that the teachers in their employment were diligent and uſeful; and that the accommodation ſtipulated for them by the ſtanding rules of the Society, were furniſhed by the people concerned.

It is true, that certificates as to theſe points, were annually tranſmitted by the ſeveral Preſbyteries in whoſe bounds their ſchools are ſtationed; but it occurred to them, that a viſitation of them by one of their own body, who would examine minutely into facts and characters, and in whoſe report they could perfectly confide, would be productive of many important advantages; that in general it would mark an attention, upon their part, to the objects of the inſtitution, which would be acceptable to the public at large, and particularly ſo, to people of all deſcriptions in thoſe parts of the country where their ſeminaries are ſtationed; and that it would tend to procure for them notice and regard from proprietors and perſons of diſtinction who had hitherto viewed them with too careleſs an eye.

With reſpect to their ſchoolmaſters, they had every reaſon to expect the happieſt effects from ſuch a viſitation; that it would give a new ſtimulus and encouragement to the exertions of the worthy and deſerving, and a neceſſary check to the inattention and miſconduct of ſuch as might be found of an oppoſite character.

In fine, they were perſuaded, that, by this meaſure only, the real ſtate of things in many inſtances, and particularly in remote parts of the country, could be diſcovered, and ſuch knowledge of characters, facts and local circumſtances obtained, as would enable the Directors, and thoſe who under them carry on the detail of buſineſs and coreſpondence, to conduct it with

claſs of men in any ſtation more uſeful, or more truly deſerving of public gratitude. Their unwearied zeal and earneſtneſs in promoting the beſt intereſts of religion and literature among the people with whom they are connected, and the remarkable ſucceſs which has attended the inſtructions of many of them, often excited his admiration. It was to him matter of frequent ſurpriſe, that men, whoſe talents and acquirements fitted them for far higher ſpheres, ſhould be content to remain in the humble ſtations, and with the mean appointments of charity ſchoolmaſters. Their original inclination to teach, the power of habit, and the conſciouſneſs of uſefulneſs, afford the only account of it that can be given.

The inhabitants of the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland who enjoy the ſchools of the Society, are ſenſible of the very great advantage which they derive from them, and highly grateful to thoſe by whom they are appointed.

And do not the inhabitants of the ſouthern and wealthy provinces of the Iſland, permit me to aſk, lie under very conſiderable obligations to them? Is it not in an eminent degree to be imputed to them, the happy change which has taken place in the character and manners of the Highlanders of Scotland?

Inſtead of plunderers and rebels, as too many of them formerly were, whoſe predatory incurſions into the low countries of Scotland, had wont to create to the inhabitants both terror and loſs of property—nay whoſe rebellious invaſion even of England about half a century ago, carried alarm to the capital; we have now in theſe poor people, quiet and peaceful citizens, loyal ſubjects, uſeful ſervants to the public in every department of civil life, and gallant defenders of their country in time of war and danger.

My much reſpected hearers, your benevolent wiſhes certainly are, that ſtill farther ſucceſs may attend a charity which has already been productive of ſuch happy effects, and that *all* the inhabitants of theſe remote northern regions of our country may participate in them. The Society in whoſe behalf I appear, are willing to take the trouble; they aſk, they expect no perſonal advantage; they want only the means of extending the benefit of their plan to the diſtant corners of their and your country.

For much of what they poſſeſs, they are indebted to you and your fellow-citizens of this great capital; to you with anxious expectation they look for ſuch farther aids as opulence and benevolence united, may be willing to beſtow.

Frequent and urgent demands have of late been made upon your charity, no nation under heaven could have ſo nobly anſwered them.

The means of exerciſing this great virtue are not yet exhauſted. In what ſphere can it be more worthily exerciſed than in reſcuing thouſands of your hitherto neglected countrymen from ignorance, debaſement, and wretchedneſs, and raiſing them to the character and dignity of uſeful reſpectable citizens, and worthy members of the church of Chriſt?

Men of humanity—you will liſten to the voice which invites you to extend the bleſſings of civilized ſociety, bleſſings which you enjoy in the richeſt abundance, to Britiſh ſubjects, who, even in this land of liberty have hither-

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ſatisfaction to themſelves and utility to the public.

Moved by theſe conſiderations, the Society, and the Board of Directors, urged the preſent Secretary, ſoon after his election, to undertake the office. It was foreſeen to be both tedious and laborious; but, fully ſenſible of its importance, he undertook, and perſevered in its accompliſhment through a ſucceſſion of years, till he had viſited, and reported concerning the whole of the Society's ſchools, not only through every part of the mainland of the Highlands, but through the Hebrides or Weſtern Iſlands, and thoſe of Shetland and Orkney. The reſult of his travels and obſervations were, at the termination of every journey, ſtated at length to his conſtituents, and an abridgement of them given to the public in the Appendix to the Anniverſary Sermon which immediately followed. The Society have not been inſenſible of the benefit which hath reſulted from this general viſitation of their ſchools, and have ſtated their ſentiments upon the ſubject in terms ſufficiently expreſſive of gratitude.

to in a great meaſure been ſtrangers to them.

Chriſtians—yours is ſtill a nobler ambition; your pity is excited for thouſands of ſouls in danger of periſhing for lack of knowledge; the views of your benevolence extend as far as eternity. Your wiſh is, to train up a multitude of children, now forlorn and neglected, not only to be happy and worthy members of human ſociety, but to add their names, however unknown in this world, to the roll inſcribed in the "Lamb's book of life, to the general aſſembly and church of the the firſt born, who are written in heaven." The outlines of the plan adopted for that purpoſe by this Society, have been candidly ſtated to you. If you approve of it, if you wiſh to give it a ſtill wider range, and if you wiſh to enjoy in your own minds the ſatisfaction reſulting from the conſciouſneſs of having endeavoured to extend its ſphere and enlarge its uſefulneſs—you will contribute for that end, as God has given you diſpoſition and ability.

From charity alone*, this noble inſtitution derived its origin—by charity it has been nouriſhed and foſtered up to its preſent magnitude—and upon charity it willingly repoſes for ſuch farther increaſe as to the wiſe and the good ſhall ſeem neceſſary for promoting the beſt intereſts of religion and their country.

* It has been generally ſuppoſed, and ſometimes aſſerted, both from the pulpit and the preſs in London, that the Society receives from the Crown L. 1000 *per annum*.

It is true, that *that* ſum has been annually given for many years to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, "for the reformation of the Highlands and Iſlands," and it is faithfully beſtowed in ſmall ſalaries to miſſionary miniſters and catechiſts.

But no part of that ſum was ever received by the Society, nor have they ever derived any *pecuniary* aid from either the Crown or Parliament.

OF THE BOETZUANAS.

AN AFRICAN TRIBE.

THE following is an Abſtract of the Account which has been tranſmitted from the Cape of Good Hope by the Gentlemen who were ſent by the Britiſh Government, on a Voyage of Diſcovery, into the Interior of Africa.

"After travelling about 300 hours from the Cape, or, as we ſuppoſe, about 800 Engliſh miles, in the direction of N. E. or thereabouts, which would bring them within two degrees of the Tropic, they came to the Capital of the Boetzuanas, containing about 1000 houſes, and 7000 inhabitants. The name of this city is Likitow. So vaſt an aſſemblage of dwellings, exceeding the number of thoſe in Cape Town, with a population equal, if not ſuperior, excluding the ſlaves, makes it more than probable, that the inhabitants have not only attained a very conſiderable pitch of civilization, but it implies alſo a more than ordinary degree of induſtry in the cultivation of the Arts, and the purſuits of Agriculture.

"Surrounded by a barren country, and bordering to the northward on other tribes of people, remaining in a fixed and ſedentary life, and deriving little or no ſupport from commerce, we are entirely at a loſs to conceive in what manner they contrive to ſubſiſt ſo great a multitude. The details of their political and domeſtic economy muſt furniſh new and highly intereſting matter to add to the hiſtory of ſavage nations. It would be equally unaccountable, that in the courſe of 160 years, no correct information of the Boetzuanas ſhould have been obtained, if it did not occur to us, that no ſingle diſcovery has been effected, nor any account of the Southern Angle

of

of Africa been made public, except by occaſional and foreign viſitors. It may be further added, that the country within the limits of the colony has been better known, and more traverſed by Europeans and ſettlers within the laſt five years, than during the whole period of its colonization prior to the time we mention. At the capture of the colony, no part of the very extenſive diſtrict of Graaff Reynet appeared in any of their charts, except Zwart Kop's Bay; nor were there then three men in the whole Cape who could point out, with any degree of accuracy, where it was ſituated. This dreaded journey of a long month is now become familiar, and acompliſhed by a Britiſh Officer, with a couple or three horſes, in ſix days.

"With regard to the Boetzuanas, their name, their numbers, their ſituation and reſources, were all falſified in the accounts given by thoſe who pretended to a knowledge of this nation.

"The literary world will derive no ſmall degree of gratification from the labours of the preſent expedition. Beſides a variety, or perhaps a new ſpecies, of Rhinoceros, no leſs than four animals of the Antelope and Bovine genus, hitherto undeſcribed, have been diſcovered, among which, one is ſtated to be allied to that ſingular animal the Gnoo, and another in ſome degree to the Hartebeeſt; and the Fine Arts will be enriched by the pencil of the very able Artiſt who accompanies the Expedition.

"Notwithſtanding the great diſtance that the Boetzuanas are removed from the Cape, they complained grievouſly of certain perſons on the frontiers of the colony committing depredations on their cattle, and ill treating their people. They particularly mentioned a man of the name of Jan Blom, who, with his gang, had of late years very much infeſted them; and they concluded, naturally enough, that all the coloniſts were like Jan Blom; and of courſe they were at firſt guarded and diſtruſtful of the preſent Commiſſion; which, however, by a reſidence nearly of a month, ſufficiently convinced them that all Chriſtians were not of the ſame deſcription as Jan Blom and his gang.

"Humanity ſhudders in contemplating the deplorable ſituation to which the bulk of the native inhabitants, and rightful owners of this country, have been reduced, by the arts and machinations of ſuch lawleſs miſcreants as theſe. To ſuch are owing the numerous hordes of Bosjeſmen, who, driven by imperious want to aſſail the habitations or the flocks of the coloniſts, are hunted down by the latter with more eagerneſs, and deſtroyed with leſs remorſe, (for their deſtruction is the cauſe of triumph), than the vileſt or moſt obnoxious beaſt of prey.

"The natural diſpoſition of the different tribes of Hottentots is mild, peaceable, and cheerful; and, by gentle uſage, might be moulded into any ſhape. The habits of life in which they have been brought up, naturally incline them to a fondneſs for liberty, and render them impatient of confinement and reſtraint; but they are perhaps, of all the people in the world, who have been accuſtomed to a roving life, the eaſieſt broken in to conſtant labour, and reconciled to a fixed abode. As a proof of this, we need only refer to the exertions of the Miſſionaries, whoſe endeavours in this country have been crowned with better ſucceſs than perhaps in any other. Degraded as this people have ſtood in the page of hiſtory, and repreſented as they have generally been at the foot of the ſcale of rational animals, we are doubtful whether any nation or tribe of men, falling under the uſual denomination of Savage, are poſſeſſed of more natural endowments, or more apt to acquire thoſe of art, than the Hottentots."

The Caffres who reſide on the eaſt of the Hottentots, in perſonal appearance, and mental qualities, are even ſuperior to the Hottentots. Of this intereſting people ſome new and entertaining information has been obtained from the miſſionary Vanderkemp, with which we propoſe to preſent our readers in a future number.

HORNEMANN's TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

Continued from p. 589.

HORNEMANN'S account of Fezzan, the Phazania Regio of Pliny, confirms the information which had been obtained by Lucas, one of the firſt Geographical Miſſionaries of the African Society, concerning that extenſive and curious Oaſis. The greateſt extent of the cultivated part of Fezzan is about 300 miles from North to South, and 200 from Eaſt to Weſt; but the mountainous region of Harutſch and ſome other deſerts, are reckoned within its territory. Its borderers on the North are Arabian tribes, who owe a nominal allegiance to Tripoly; on the Eaſt, it is bounded by the Harutſch, on the Weſt by the Arabs, and on the South by the Tuarick tribes and the Tibboes. Fezzan contains 101 towns and villages. Mourzouk is the capital, after which, Sockna, Sebba, Hun and Wadon on the North, Gatron on the South, Yerma on the Weſt, and Zuila on the Eaſt, are the principal towns. The climate is never temperate; for the heat is intenſe in ſummer, and during the prevalence of the South wind, almoſt inſupportable; while, during winter, the North wind is chill and penetrating, rain is unfrequent and ſmall in quantity, whirlwinds and hurricanes are frequent, and ſo ſevere, that they tinge the atmoſphere yellow with ſand. There is no river or rivulet of importance in the country. The ſoil is a deep ſand, covering calcareous rock or earth, and ſometimes argillaceous matter; dates are the ſtaple produce of the country. Though the ſoil is ſuitable for wheat and barley, yet corn is never raiſed ſufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. Vegetables are produced in abundance. The common domeſtic animal is the goat. Horſes and horned cattle are but few, ſheep are chiefly found in the ſouthern parts of the country. Camels are only kept by the chiefs and rich merchants. Fezzan is the great emporium of the caravans of Cairo, Bengazi, Tripoly, Gadamis, Tuat and Soudan. The commerce with Soudan is carried on by the tribes of the Tuarick, and that with Bornou, by the Tibboes of Bilma. The throne of Fezzan is hereditary in the family of the Prince, but it is not always the ſon, but the eldeſt Prince of the family who ſucceeds. The Sultan, or Prince, poſſeſſes unlimited authority in Fezzan, but he is tributary to the Baſha of Tripoly, to whom he formerly paid 6000 dollars in annual tribute, though this is now reduced to 4000. The guards of the Sultan, who form a ſpecies of Mamelukes, conſiſt chiefly of Europeans, Greeks, and Genoeſe, and poſſeſs the chief influence in the country. His revenues ariſe from a tax on gardens and cultivated lands, arbitrary fines and requiſitions, duties on the caravan trade, and a territorial revenue reſulting from domains of the crown, as ſalt-pools, natron lakes, royal gardens and woods. The public expenditure conſiſts chiefly in the maintenance of the Sultan, his court, and palace. The deciſions of juſtice are directed by the Mahometan law, old cuſtoms and eſtabliſhed practice, but the judgment in criminal caſes depends on the arbitrary will of the Sultan.

The population of Fezzan may be looſely eſtimated at 70, or 75,000 ſouls, all of whom profeſs the Mahometan religion. The complexion of the people varies. In the Southern parts they reſemble the Tibboes or Tuaricks, in the Northern they are ſimilar in features to the Arabs. The genuine or indigenous race of Fezzaneſe are a people of ordinary ſtature, by no means ſtrong or muſcular; their colour is deep brown, their hair black and ſhort, the form of their face regular, and their noſe leſs flattened than that of the negro. Their mien, walk and geſture, denote a want of energy, either

either of mind or body. The richer people wear the Tripolitan habit. There are no ſkilful artificers in Fezzan, nor any tradeſmen but ſhoemakers and ſmiths, the latter work every ſpecies of metal, and the ſame man who forges ſhoes for the Sultan's horſe, makes rings for his princeſſes. The women fabricate courſe woollen cloths, the excellence of which manufacture may be eſtimated by their ignorance of the ſhuttle, while the woof is inſerted into the warp, thread by thread and worked ſolely by the hand. The women of Fezzan are greatly addicted to dancing and every ſpecies of amuſement; their wanton manners and the public freedoms which they are permitted, excite the aſtoniſhment of Mahometan travellers. In conſequence of this, public proſtitution is more prevalent in Mourzouk than in any other city of the ſame extent and population. The men are greatly addicted to drunkenneſs, which with the muſic and dancing of the ſinging girls, conſtitutes their almoſt ſole amuſement. The ſong of the Fezzan ſinging girls is Soudanic, and their muſical inſtrument conſiſts of an excavated calabaſh formed into a hemiſphere and covered with leather, with a long handle, on which is ſtretched a compact ſtring of horſe hairs, about the thickneſs of a quill.

The houſes of the Fezzaneſe are remarkably low, and miſerably built. They are conſtructed with ſtones or bricks made of a calcareous earth mixed with clay dried in the ſun, and afterwards encruſted with a mortar of white calcareous earth. The veſtiges of ancient buildings were obſerved by Hornemann, amid the hovels of the modern Fezzaneſe, and he was informed that inſcriptions might likewiſe be obſerved. In diet, the people of Fezzan are remarkably abſtemious. Fleſh is not an article of food of general conſumption. To indicate a rich man, at Mourzouk, the uſual expreſſion is "he eats bread and meat every day."

While remaining at Mourzouk, both Hornemann and his interpreter Frendenburgh were ſeized with the country fever, and here our traveller loſt his companion, who did not recover. On the re-eſtabliſhment of his health, he proceeded to Tripoly, where he arrived about the middle of Auguſt 1799, and from which he returned to Mourzouk, after having expedited his diſpatches to England. At his return to Fezzan, he ſaw a perſon who had ſeen Mr Browne in Darfoor; and the laſt letter which has been received from our traveller, dated April 6th, 1800, repreſents him as on the eve of departure for Bornou, with a caravan. Previous however to this, he had collected from African traders, the following particulars concerning the interior of Africa, which we ſhall now lay before our readers.

"WESTWARD from Fezzan, and to the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, the country is inhabited by the Tibbo, who command alſo the country from Fezzan towards Egypt, from which it is ſaid to be ſeparated by a large deſart. The neareſt inhabited places north of Tibbo are Ungila and Supah. On the ſouth they are bounded by wandering Arabs; and on the weſt beyond Fezzan, by the dominions of the Tuaricks.

The Tibbo are not quite black; their growth is ſlender; their limbs are well turned; their walk is light and ſwift; their eyes are quick, their lips thick, their noſe is not turned up, and not large; their hair is very long, but leſs curled than that of the Negroes. They appear to have much natural capacity, but they have too few opportunities of improving it, being ſurrounded by barbarous nations, or Mahometans. Their intercourſe with the Arabs, to whom they convey ſlaves, has probably corrupted them; they are accuſed of being miſtruſtful, treacherous, and deceitful. The Fezzanians do not travel ſingly with them, for they are afraid of being ſurpriſed and murdered at the inſtigation of the company with whom they travel. The language of the Tibbo is ſpoken with extraordinary rapidity, and has many conſonants, particularly the L and S. They number thus:

One,	*Trono.*
Two,	——.
Three,	*Agesso.*
Four,	*Fusso.*
Five,	*Fo.*
Ten,	*Markum.*

Their clothing conſiſts of ſheep-ſkins, which

which they dreſs with or without wool; the former for winter, the latter for ſummer; but the inhabitants of the principal places, or others, when they go to Fezzan, clothe themſelves like the Burnuans, in large blue ſhirts; their head is wrapt in a dark blue cloth in ſuch a manner, that their eyes only are ſeen. Their weapons are a lance about ſix feet long, and a knife from fifteen to twenty inches long, which they carry on their left arm, the ſheath being faſtened to a ring of leather about three inches wide, which they bear on their wriſt.

The Tibbo are divided into ſeveral tribes, the principal of which are, the Tibbo of Bilma, whoſe chief reſides at Dyrke, about one day's journey from Bilma. This tribe is a good deal mixed, having eſtabliſhed itſelf forcibly, among the Negroes who lived in that diſtrict: to this day, the inhabitants of Bilma are moſtly Negroes; in Dyrke, on the contrary, they are Tibbo. This tribe carries on a commerce between Fezzan and Burnu, and apparently with great ſafety to themſelves; for they travel in ſmall companies of ſix or eight men; but on account of their bad character, the ſlaves of either ſex, from Burnu, who have been freed, do not return with them, as the poor people are afraid of being plundered and ſold again, or murdered by them.

The religion of the Tibbo of Bilma, is the Mahometan; but it is ſaid they hold it very cheap.

The tribe of the Tibbo Rſchade, or the Rock Tibbo, is ſo called from their houſes being built under rocks, and they frequently live even in caves, before which they build huts of ruſhes in a very coarſe manner, for their ſummer reſidence. The chief of this tribe lives in Abo; next to which Tibeſty is the largeſt place. The Tibbo Rſchade go in multitudes to Fezzan, at which time they clothe themſelves like the Tuarick; however, I have ſeen ſeveral wearing their ſheep ſkins. This tribe is reported to be good Mahometans.

The Tibbo Burgu are ſaid to be ſtill Pagans: the diſtrict which they inhabit, abounds in dates, corn, and graſs.

A company of Fezzanians having this year been plundered by ſome of the people of Burnu, as they were travelling from Bergami to Mourzouk, the ſultan of Fezzan ſent a ſmall army into their country: it conſiſted of thirty-two men on horſeback, ſeventy Arabs on foot, and about two hundred Tibbos of the Rſchade tribe. The Arabs went from Mourzouk into Gatron, fifty-four miles ſouth of that place; to Fegherie thirty three miles ſouth ſouth-weſt of Gatron; then to Abo ſeven days, and Tibeſty three days, in an eaſterly direction; then to Burgu eighteen days, (reckoning a day's journey eighteen miles.) They ſtole about two hundred people, the greateſt part of whom were ſold in a treacherous manner.

The women of the Burgu tribe, wear their hair in plaits, which hang down from their heads, but the hair on the fore-part of their heads is cut off. The girls are accuſed of becoming pregnant by their brothers. The ſlave of one of my friends, who ſpoke the Tibbo language, aſſured me, that he had queſtioned a young woman who was with child, and that ſhe did not deny it.

Farther towards the eaſt lies Arna, the principal place of another Tibbo tribe, at the diſtance of five or ſix days.

South ſouth-weſt of Augila dwell the Febabo, who are expoſed to the yearly depredations of the Arabs of Bengaſi, who go out with the Arabs of Augila, to ſteal men and dates; for that purpoſe, they convey with them ſeveral hundred camels.

The diſtance to Febabo was ſtated to me by the Augilarians to be ten day's journey, (twenty-one miles per day,) and that during the firſt ſix days no water is to be found. The moſt ſouthern of the Tibbo tribes are the Nomadic Tibbo, who live in the *Bahr-el-Gasel*, which is ſaid to be a long and fruitful valley, ſeven day's journey from Bergami northward.

The weſt and ſouth of Fezzan is inhabited by the Tuarick, a mighty people, who border ſouth-weſt on Burnu; ſouth on Burnu, Soudan, and Tombuctoo; eaſtward on the country of the Tibbo and Fezzan; northward on part of Fezzan, and the Arabs who live behind the regions of Tripoly, Tunis, and Algiers; and weſtward on the great empire of Fez and Morocco, of whom

Soudan, and all the land ſouthward from Ghaden. The Burnuan name means properly only Kano and Kaſhna, and the country lying eaſtward of the Tuarick is the only one ſpoken by the inhabitants.

The Tuarick are divided into many nations and tribes, who all ſpeak the ſame language; but, by their colour and manner of living, it is probable that they differ widely in their origin. As I will give only certain informations, on this account I confine myſelf, in the following relation, to the Tuarick of the nation of Kolluvi and the tribe of Hagara. Theſe are thin in growth, rather tall than ſhort; their walk is ſwift but firm; their look is ſtern, and their whole demeanour is warlike. Cultivated and enlightened, their natural abilities would render them, perhaps, one of the greateſt nations upon earth. Their character (particularly that of Kolluvi,) is much eſteemed. The weſtern tribes of this nation are white, as much as the climate and manner of living will admit. The Kolluvians who reached the region of Aſben and conquered Agades, and mixed with the nations, are of different colours; many of them are black; but their features are not like thoſe of Negroes. The Hagara and Matkara are yellowiſh, like the Arabs; near Soudan there are tribes entirely black. The clothing of this nation conſiſts of wide dark blue breeches, a ſhort narrow ſhirt of the ſame colour, with wide ſleeves, which they bring together and tie on the back of their neck, ſo that their arms are at liberty. They wind a black cloth round their head in ſuch a manner that at a diſtance it appears like a helmet, for their eyes only are ſeen. Being Mahometans, they cut off their hair, but leave ſome on the top of the head, round which thoſe who wear no cap, contrive to fold their black cloth, ſo that it appears like a tuft on their helmet. Round their waiſt, they wear a girdle of a dark colour; from ſeveral cords which fall from their ſhoulders, hangs a koran in a leather pouch, and a row of ſmall leather bags containing amulets. They always carry in their hands a ſmall lance, neatly worked, about five feet long. Above the left elbow, on the upper part of the arm, they wear their national badge, a thick, black or dark-coloured ring, of horn or ſtone.

Their upper dreſs is a Soudanian ſhirt, over which a long ſword hangs from the ſhoulder. The travelling merchants of this nation carry fire-arms; the others uſe only the ſword, the lance, and the knife, which they carry on their left arm, like the Tibbo, but the handle is finely worked; for they have the art of giving to copper as bright a colour as the Engliſh artiſts, and this art they keep very ſecret.

They carry on a commerce between Soudan, Fezzan, and Gadames. Their caravans give life to Mourzouk, which, without them, is a deſart; for they, like the Soudanians, love company, ſong and muſic.

The Tuarick are not all Mahometans. In the neighbourhood of Soudan and Tombuctoo live the Tagama, who are white, and of the Pagan religion. This muſt have occaſioned the report, to which my attention has been called, by ſeveral learned men, that there are white Chriſtians in the neighbourhood of Tombuctoo. I am convinced that the fable ariſes ſolely from the expreſſion *Nazary* (i. e. Chriſtians,) which the Arabs and Mahometans uſe in general for unbelievers.

The greateſt part of the eaſtern Tuarick lead a wandering life. A place, for inſtance, under the government of Hagara conſiſts of about twenty-five or thirty ſtone houſes only; but at the time of their markets (which are ſaid to be very conſiderable,) many hundred men aſſemble there with their leathern tents.

Behind theſe countries lies Tombuctoo, of which I ſhall ſay nothing, as I have not got any well founded and certain accounts, for there is little intercourſe between this region and Fezzan; however, it certainly is the moſt remarkable and principal town in the interior of Africa.

Eaſtward from Tombuctoo lies Soudan, Hauſſa, or Aſna; the firſt is the Arabic, the ſecond is the name uſed in the country, and the laſt is the Burnuan name. Of theſe three names I chooſe the ſecond, as being the moſt proper, and underſtood by the Arabs below

from

from that region Aſna, but incorrectly ſpoken, it comprehends alſo Tombuctoo.

As to what the inhabitants themſelves call Hauſſa, I had, as I think, very certain information.

Theſe regions are governed by Sultans, of whom thoſe of Kaſhna and Kano are the moſt powerful; but they all (either by conſtraint or policy) pay tribute to Burnu, except Cabi or Nyffé, their diſtricts being at too great a diſtance. Guber pays, moreover, a tribute to Aſben. Zamtara is united with Guber; the Sultan of the latter having taken poſſeſſion of it, killed the Sultan, and ſold all the priſoners he could take.

The Hauſſa are certainly Negroes, but not quite black; they are the moſt intelligent people in the interior of Africa; they are diſtinguiſhed from their neighbours by an intereſting countenance; their noſe is ſmall and not flattened, and their ſtature is not ſo diſagreeable as that of the Negroes, and they have an extraordinary inclination for pleaſure, dancing, and ſinging. Their character is benevolent and mild. Induſtry and art, and the cultivation of the natural productions of the land, prevail in their country; and, in this reſpect, they excel the Fezzanians, who get the greateſt part of their clothes and houſhold implements from the Soudanians. They can die in their country any colour but ſcarlet. The culture of their land is as perfect as that of the Europeans, although the manner of doing it is very troubleſome. In ſhort, we have very unjuſt ideas of this people, not only with reſpect to their cultivation and natural abilities, but alſo of their ſtrength and the extent of their poſſeſſions, which are by no means ſo conſiderable as they have been repreſented. Their muſick is imperfect, when compared to the European; but the Hauſſanian women have ſkill enough to affect their huſbands, thereby even to weeping, and to inflame their courage to the greateſt fury againſt their enemies. The public ſingers are called Kadanka.

Eaſtward from Hauſſa are ſituated the dominions of the Sultan of Burnu (i. e. the city.) It appears to be much increaſed ſince the time of Leo Africanus, as other regions, belonging to it which he conſidered as independent; for example, Wangara, alſo Edriſi's Cauga, &c. belonging to it.

The Sultan of Burnu is reckoned the moſt powerful in that diſtrict; all the neighbouring ſtates pay him tribute. He certainly poſſeſſes an extenſive tract of land, but he gains more by his authority in the unceaſing animoſity of his neighbours.

The Burnuans are blacker than the Hauſſanians, and completely Negroes: they are ſtronger, and very patient of labour; their conſtitution is in the greateſt degree phlegmatic; they are, altogether, much more rude and uninformed than the Hauſſanians. Their men are fond of women only of a large ſize; the Soudonians, on the contrary, prefer thoſe of a ſlender form.

A paſte made of flour and fleſh is the food of the Burnuans; the liquor they drink is of an intoxicating kind of beer, which is very nouriſhing. The beſt natural production of Burnu is copper, which is ſaid to be found in ſmall native pieces. That which is gold in Tombuctoo and Hauſſa, is anſwered by copper in Burnu; the value of all their commodities is fixed by pounds of this metal.

Northward from the principal town of that diſtrict lies Kanena, which is inhabited by the nation Kojam, ſo called from their food, which is cow's milk and beef.

Towards the north-eaſt lies Bergamé, the capital of which is called Meſſa. Both theſe territories are dependants of Burnu. Bergamé is famous for its ſlave trade, perhaps particularly ſo, as at that place the greateſt number of boys are mutilated.

Southward from Burnu lie Margi and Couga; weſtward, Ungura, (Wangara;) they are under the dominion of governors appointed by the Sultan.

Towards eaſt by north lies Luſſi; by the natives it is called Fiddri, and by the people who dwell eaſtward, Cougu. The dominions of the Sultan of Fiddri are ſituated round a lake which bears the ſame name. This realm was formerly one of the moſt powerful, now it is conſiderably diminiſhed, by the treachery of the Sultans of Bergamé and Wadey. The natives live in ſmall huts, which they prefer to houſes; they are ſaid to be in a very low degree

of civilization. There is not any ſalt in their country, but they procure it in the following manner: they burn a great heap of ſtraw of *gassab*, gather the aſhes and put them in a baſket, pour water on them, and collect it as it runs through; this water they boil until the ſalt ſettles.

Towards the ſouth-eaſt of Fiddri lies Metho, a ſmall independent diſtrict in a mountainous country. Eaſtward lies Wadey, which formerly conſiſted of ſeveral ſmall ſtates, but was conquered by the Arabs, who united and made them one realm. The principal language is Arabic; but above ten other languages are ſpoken in the diſtrict. Wandering Arabs occupy the ſpace from Wadey to Bergamé northward.

Eaſtward from Wadey lies Darfoor; from whence flows a river, the banks of which are very rich in ſugar canes: it runs through Wadey, and falls into the lake Fiddri above-mentioned. I had very different accounts of the circumference of this lake, as in the rainy ſeaſon it ſwells to double the extent, which, ordinarily, is from four to eight day's journey.

The river that was ſeen by Mr Park on his journey to Tombuctoo, flows ſouthward from Haussa. It waters Nyfié and Cabi, where it is called Julbi; and runs eaſtward into the diſtrict of Burnu, where it takes the name of Zad, which means the great water; in ſome parts of Hauſſa, it is called Gaora, or the great water.

All the Burnuans and Hauſſans whom I queſtioned about the diſtant regions, agreed in telling me, "that it ran through the land of Majies, (i. e. Heathens;) by Sennaar: others affirmed that it paſſes Darfoor, in its courſe eaſtward, and flows to Cairo, being one ſtream with the Egyptian Nile."

A native of Egypt from Oſuit, who had travelled ſeveral times to Darfoor, and ſouthward from that place to collect ſlaves, and lately returned through Wadey, Fiddri, and Bergamé, to Fezzan, informed me, that the river called *Bah el-Abiad*, is this river. I could get no intelligence about a great inland lake, although I made every poſſible inquiry.

Beſides theſe two great rivers here deſcribed, there are ſeven ſmall ſtreams in Hauſſa, which fall into the Julbi near Berva. Northward from Burnu, there is a river which diſappears among the mountains, and is ſaid to ruſh into the earth. All theſe rivers are very low in the dry ſeaſon, and ſwell amazingly during the rainy ſeaſon. The breadth of the Zad was given me for one mile, (others ſaid two;) but in the rainy ſeaſon, the breadth is ſaid to be a day's journey, (i. e. eight hours.) The Budumas always keep themſelves in the middle of this ſtream; they are a very ſavage, heatheniſh nation.

Theſe few informations are the beſt that I have been able to collect, on the interior of Africa. In this relation, I paſs over men with tails, without necks, and without hair, without land, and living only on the great ſea. It would be an eaſy matter for me to write you many letters on the interior ſtate of Africa; but I might thereby convey information inaccurate or untrue. Beſides, am I not returning to England? and if I do return, ſhould I not reſerve ſomething new and intereſting to plead my excuſe for returning?

If I do not periſh in my undertaking, I hope in five years, I ſhall be able to make the Society better acquainted with the people, of whom I have given this ſhort deſcription.

SCOTISH LITERARY NOTICES.

Bell's Lithotomy.—The firſt number of the ſecond volume of Mr J. Bell's ſurgery, comprehending the ſubject of Lithotomy, is to be immediately publiſhed. This ſyſtem of Lithotomy will comprehend

1. The

1. The anatomy of the parts of generation, and of the Viſcera within the Pelvis.

2. Practical Obſervations on the introduction of the Catheter, and the functions of the Urinary bladder.

3. The hiſtory of Lithotomy, and of the various methods in which it has been performed.

4. Plain Rules for performing the operation.

The Anatomy of the parts, we underſtand, is to be explained by drawings, the various operations by plans of the parts, and the inſtructions for operating, are to be ſupported and illuſtrated by ſketches taken from the dead body, after operating with the knife and with the gorget.

The ſecond volume of Mr Bell's Surgery is to contain a compleat ſyſtem of Surgical operations, and Surgical diſeaſes; and as the principles of our author have been exhibited to a certain extent in the courſe of Lectures which he has been in the habit of delivering publicly, we can anticipate with confidence, the utility of his work as a valuable addition to Medical ſcience. The great feature by which it will be characterized is the accurate application of Anatomy and Pathology to Surgery; the firſt for the illuſtration of Surgical Operations, the ſecond for the explanation of Surgical diſeaſes. Anatomy has always been acknowledged as the baſis of medical ſcience. It comprehends the very elements of Surgery. Animal chemiſtry, Phyſiology, and Pathology, all refer to the ſtructure and arrangement of the parts of the human body; and, to uſe Mr Bell's expreſſion, twine themſelves round this great trunk. Before ſurgery had attained a reſpectable rank in general ſcience, the phyſicians who were anatomiſts theorizing in their cloſets, inſtructed the ſurgeons; the ſurgeons were but their ſervants, aſſiſtants, and operators. When the ſurgeons began to learn anatomy, their part of the profeſſion began to improve; for it was then only, that Anatomy and Surgery, the theory and the practice, were rightly combined. In the early days of Surgery, every book was regularly prefaced with a ſyſtem of the anatomy of the human body; and if this preludium be omitted now, it is becauſe anatomy is become, in itſelf, an important ſtudy, a ſcience which cannot be acquired by ſketches and ſlight views. But even at preſent, it is by no means uncommon to find theſe ſlight and jejune ſketches of general anatomy, tranſplanted from the ſyſtem of which they form a part, and where alone they can be intelligible, if they be intelligible at all; and awkwardly ſtuck into a ſurgical treatiſe, to the operations and diſeaſes deſcribed in which, the anatomical delineations have no immediate or perceptible reference. The ſyſtem of Surgery, however, which we have the ſatisfaction of announcing to the public, has a peculiar claim to the title of ANATOMICAL SURGERY. Combining the hiſtory, the theories, the rules, and the actual practice of ſurgery, it repreſents them in ſuch a clear and connected view, that they mutually illuſtrate and ſupport one another, producing an impreſſion on the mind of the ſtudent, which conjoins as it were, the experience derived from practice with the theoretical knowledge of the ſcience.

Pathology relates to the functions of the human body in a ſtate of diſeaſe, and the changes produced by diſeaſe on the anatomical ſtructure of the parts. Beginning from anatomy, it compares the effects of wounds and diſeaſes, with the natural form, the ſound conſtitution, and the healthy action of the human body; and from this compariſon, it collects thoſe ſteady and philoſophical rules of operation, which are often uſeful in correcting the moſt inveterate habits of practice.

In the firſt volume of his ſurgery, lately publiſhed, Mr Bell treats of the ordinary duties of a ſurgeon, and explains the principles of the art as far as they relate to the three great ſubjects of wounds, aneuriſms and fractures. On theſe trite ſubjects, it was impoſſible to look for the ſame ingenuity of diſcuſſion, or the ſame originality of matter, which may be expected in that volume which is to delineate the circle of Surgical operations. Yet, if we conſider the reſources, which the author has found in his anatomical ſkill, and the illuſtrations which he has derived from his knowledge of pathology, the utility of his method will be obvious to every capacity. Thoſe doctrines which have been broached in vague

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and obſcure hints, darkened by futile conjectures, and buried in a chaos of confuſed or unintelligible principles, are evolved with ſuch ample illuſtration, and demonſtrated with ſuch powerful evidence, that they aſſume a clear and ſyſtematic form, and become the foundation of ſtill more important deductions. As the firſt volume of Mr J. Bell's ſyſtem of Surgery, from the expenſive, though accurate ſtile of its publication, cannot yet have attained the wide circulation, and popularity, which it needs only to be known to receive, we conceive this to be a proper occaſion for introducing it to the knowledge of our readers; and this is in a certain degree neceſſary for illuſtrating the ſubject of the ſecond volume.

After a Preliminary Diſcourſe on the education and duties of a Surgeon, written in that energetic and impreſſive ſtile, which characterizes all our author's publications, he proceeds to examine the important doctrine of ADHESION. This is a radical principle in Surgery, and on the opinions adopted concerning it, the method of treatment, both in Surgical Operations and Diſeaſes muſt depend. After a curious hiſtorical account of the different doctrines maintained on this ſubject, and an expoſition of the philoſophical principles on which they were founded, illuſtrated with appoſite and curious examples; the ſympathetic cure of wounds, the method of ſecret dreſſings, and the Taliacotian doctrine of adheſion—our author diſcuſſes with uncommon ſkill and perſpicuity, the doctrines of ſimple and complicated wounds, abſceſs, fiſtulous openings and ulcers; and under each of his ſeparate heads, ſums up his principles in a few plain and uſeful directions of the utmoſt importance for the regulation of practice. The origin of the HOSPITAL GANGRENE, an affection of the ſyſtem from a local wound, is then examined, its different ſtages of inflammation, inſenſibility, and gangrene, and renewed pain and ſenſibility, are minutely deſcribed, and the method of prevention ſuggeſted.

We are next preſented with a curious hiſtorical Eſſay on Hæmorrhage, and the different methods which have been employed for its ſuppreſſion; as incantation, cautery, ſtyptic, and compreſſion; the natural cauſes by which a Hæmorrhage is ſuppreſſed, are then pointed out, and the actual condition of an artery tied with a ligature examined. Here the anatomical and pathological knowledge of our author is introduced with great effect, and from his knowledge of the ſound ſtate of the parts affected, and the changes which they ſuffer from diſeaſe, practical rules are deduced, applicable to every caſe from the moſt ſimple, to the moſt difficult and complicated. Of ſo late diſcovery, have been many of the moſt important improvements in Surgery, that the pathology of the arteries, and the method of treatment in arterial diſeaſes, as punctures of the arteries, aneuriſm, aneuriſmal varix, are ſtill underſtood, by many expert Surgeons, in a very limited degree. On this ſubject, much was to be expected from ſuch an experienced anatomiſt as Mr Bell, and, accordingly, we find many ingenious and original obſervations, not only reſpecting the mode of treatment, but even in the anatomical deſcription of the parts; particularly, with reſpect to the reduplication of the Thoracic Duct, the general inoſculation of the arteries, the compreſſion of the large arteries, and the obliteration of the large arterial canals. Thoſe parts of the ſubject, which had been treated in a vague and unſatisfactory manner, by cautious inſinuation rather than by accurate demonſtration, here aſſume a ſyſtematic appearance, and the general doctrine of ANEURISM, is demonſtrated by an extenſive induction of facts.

Whether we regard the originality of the ideas, or the perſpicuity with which the ſubject is diſcuſſed, the Diſſertation on *Aneurism by Anastomosis*, muſt be conſidered as a maſterly treatiſe. The *Aneurism by Anastomosis* is an ill-looking purple tumor, large, beating, painful, covered with ſcabs, and bleeding like a cancer in the laſt ſtage of ulceration; whence it has often been confounded with that dreadful diſeaſe. The name is adopted by Mr Bell, becauſe the tumor conſiſts of a congeries of ſmall active arteries, abſorbing veins, and intermediate cells, which carry on a perpetual circulation of blood with increaſed pulſation. The cells or ſacs, diſtended with blood, form little apices or tender points, which become livid and thin, and burſt from time to time. From the nature of the

diſeaſe

diſeaſe being imperfectly comprehended, the mode of treatment by compreſſion or partial inciſion has generally proved ineffectual. Mr Bell has therefore introduced a very important improvement into Surgery by demonſtrating, that the ſole remedy in this diſeaſe is the extirpation of the tumor with its whole congeries of active veſſels at their origin.

The Diſſertation on the Hip-joint, exhibits an admirable ſpecimen of the immenſe utility of anatomical and pathological knowledge in Surgery; and we may venture to aſſert, that the moſt experienced Surgeon will derive information from the Diſſertations on Luxations, and Fractures. It is, however, chiefly in the ſecond volume, of which we announce the firſt Faſciculus, on the ſubject of Lithotomy, that our author derives the chief advantage from his peculiar ſkill in Anatomy. Of the application of this knowledge to the great ſurgical operations of Lithotomy, Trepan, Hernia, Hydrocele, Amputation, &c. we ſpeak with confidence, becauſe, on theſe ſubjects, we know the luminous perſpicuity of our author's public lectures, which we regret are, for the preſent, diſcontinued. It is therefore with much ſatisfaction, that we look forward to the publication of this volume, as an event which cannot fail to elevate the opinion already entertained over all Europe concerning the excellence of THE SCOTISH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Dr Mackay of Aberdeen has received the thanks of the Board of Longitude of France, for the many valuable diſcoveries and improvements contained in his treatiſe on the Theory and Practice of finding the Longitude at ſea or land, in two volumes 8vo. of which the ſecond edition is lately publiſhed. It is now about fifteen years ſince he was honoured with the thanks of the Britiſh Board of Longitude. There has been ſo great a demand for the above work, that before the ſecond edition was printed, upwards of four times the original price was refuſed for a copy of the firſt edition; and although the ſecond edition was printed towards the latter end of laſt year, we underſtand the greater part of the impreſſion is already ſold.

Dr Mackay has likewiſe publiſhed a tract on the deſcription and uſe of the Sliding Rule, in the menſuration of wood, ſtone, bales, &c. alſo the deſcription of the ſhip-carpenters ſliding rule, and its uſe applied to the conſtruction of maſts, yards, &c.

In this ſmall tract we ſee the precepts drawn up in a ſimple and elegant manner, intelligible to all capacities; and the rules illuſtrated with proper examples; ſo that we beg leave to recommend it to the carpenter, joiner, maſon, and in ſhort to all thoſe who who wiſh to be poſſeſſed of a ready method of performing the various operations in menſuration.

Propoſals have been iſſued, for publiſhing by ſubſcription, a Sketch of the hiſtory of the natives of Sierra Leone, with an account of the preſent ſtate of medicine among them; by Thomas M. Winterbottom, M. D. Phyſician to the colony at Sierra Leone.

In this publication it is propoſed to exhibit a general view of the ſtate of the country, with obſervations on the nature of the climate, and on the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, and of ſome adjoining tribes. An account of their religion and language, their manufactures, and the ſtate of agriculture among them, will be included in the work. It is farther intended to point out thoſe circumſtances of their domeſtic œconomy which are eſpecially connected with health and diſeaſe; to give an account of the prevailing diſeaſes; to deſcribe the modes of treatment employed; and to mention thoſe medicines which are the produce of the colony, and are likely to be valuable additions to the European Materia Medica. —This work will be printed in one thick volume, in Octavo, conſiſting of about 600 Pages, and on a wove paper. The price to ſubſcribers will be 9s. boards.

POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

THE DREAM.

ADDRESSED TO W. DRUMMOND, OF HAWTHORNDEN.

From the Latin of J. Leech.*

I LOVED of the muſe, to Venus dear,
My Drummond! lend thy partial ear;
Thou, gifted bard, canſt beſt explain
The dreams which haunt a poet's brain.
Ere night's bright wain her courſe had run,
Venus, to me, and Venus' ſon,
Deſcending in a radiant car,
Rapt from earth, and bore me far;
Sparrows, billing, twittering clear,
Drew us on our ſwift career;
The lovely goddeſs, all the while,
Glowed with pleaſure's wanton ſmile;
O'er her hovered all the Graces,
Sighs, and Kiſſes, and Embraces:
Around her ſon, in veſture bright,
Hopes and Murmurs fluttered light,
With every form of melting bliſs
That breaths or ſucks the humid kiſs.
Swimming on the moonbeams pale,
Soon we reached ſweet Tempe's vale:
Zephyrs fluttering o'er the ſtrand,
Bade every glowing flower expand;
While the nightingale on high,
Poured her liquid melody.
O'er the level lawn we flew;
The grove's deep ſhadow round us grew;
Deep within a ſoft retreat,
Flowed a ſpring with murmur ſweet;
"Here be all thine offerings done,"—
Softly whiſpered Venus' ſon.
"Here let clouds of incenſe riſe,"—
Venus whiſpered, "to the ſkies."—
From the chariot light I ſprung,
Shrill the golden axle rung;
Kneeling by the chryſtal ſpring,
Every Naïad's charms I ſing;

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* *John Leech*, the correſpondent of Drummond the poet, publiſhed his *Muſæ Priores* at London, in 1620, on his return from his travels. He appears to have been born in Mar, and to have been the ſon of a clergyman. In one of his eclogues, he complains of having been deprived of part of his patrimony by the Duke of Leven. He ſtudied philoſophy at Aberdeen; and, when at Poictiers, applied to civil law. After his return to Britain, he lived in habits of familiarity with all the Scotiſh wits of the age, as Scot of Scotſtarvet, Drummond of Hawthornden, whom he ſometimes terms "Spinifer Damon," Alexander, Earl of Stirling; Seton, Earl of Dumfermline; and Hamilton, Earl of Melroſe. He dedicates his Love poems to William Earl of Pembroke, nephew of Sir Philip Sidney. His Muſæ Priores, the verſes, of which ſometimes poſſeſs conſiderable elegance and fluency of ſtile, conſiſt of his *Eroticon*, or love verſes, written in imitation of the ancient models; his *Idyllia*, and his *Epigrammata*. He defends the freedom of ſome of his love verſes by the old apology of Catullus, that his life was chaſte, though his verſe was wanton; or, as Goldſmith expreſſes it, "His conduct ſtill right and his argument wrong." In the preface to his *Idyllia* he claims ſome degree of merit for the variety, as well as for the originality of his ſtile. "Quotus enim quiſque eſt, qui tam varia in hoc genere aggreſſus? namque, ut Bucolica excipias, in quibus non pauci; quis oro, præter Sanazarium, *Piſcatorias* Eclogas; quis præter Hugonem Grotium, *Nauticas* tentavit? et illius, quod dolori maximo eſſe poſſit, ecquid præter unicum *Nauticum* exſtat Idyllium? In *Ampelicis*, nullus, quod ſciam. Hactenus primus ego illas agreſſus, nondum tamen ingreſſus." The *Ampelic* eclogue, or Song of the Vintagers, was probably attempted in imitation of the Italians. A long poem in this ſtile was compoſed by Tanſillo, and denominated *Il Vendemiatore*.

The following poetical productions were likewiſe publiſhed by our author:

1. Jani Spirantis Strena, Calendis Januarii 1617, a Joan. Leochæo Celureano. *Edin.* 1617.

2. Q. Nemo, Calendis Maii a Joan. Leochæo. *Edin.* 1617.

3. Nemeſis Poetica, a Joan. Leochæo, *Edin.* 1617.

4. Jano Bifronti Strena, five Cornua, Calend. Jan. 1622, a Joan. Leochæo, *Andrapol.* 1622.

5. Strenæ Calendis Jan. 1626, a Joan. Leochæo, *Lond.* 1626.

On the departure of our author from Paris, in 1620, the following Poetical Addreſs was publiſhed, and inſcribed to him. "Sylva, Leochæo ſuo, Sacra, ſive Lycidæ Deſiderium," a Georg. Camerario, Scoto, *Paris* 1620.

*** Some memoirs of this fluent and multifarious poet would probably be intereſting to your more curious readers, in this and other countries.

Echo wafts their praiſes wide,
But chief the Naïad's of the tide.
Goddeſs of the ſtream attend!
O'er thy wave I ſuppliant bend;
Grant thy ſpring may ever be
Dear to Venus, and to me.
As I bent, the waves to kiſs,
Murmurs riſe of ſofter bliſs;
For the fountain's liquid face,
I feel the humid nymph's embrace;
Glow and pant my labouring veins,
As her ivory arms ſhe ſtrains;
While the melting kiſs ſhe ſips,
The ſoul ſits quivering on my lips.
Sudden from our watery bed,
Venus ſlily ſmiling fled;
With her, ſought the ſhady grove,
The ſmiling, dimpling god of love;
Loud through all its duſky bounds,
"Hylas! a ſecond Hylas," ſounds;
While the viſion fled in air,
And left the bard to lone deſpair.
By every ſmiling God above,
By the maid you deareſt love,
Drummond! to all the muſes dear,
Lend, to thy friend, thy partial ear,
Thou, gifted bard, canſt beſt explain
Each dream that haunts the poet's brain.

D.

For the Scots Magazine.

EPISTLE,

TO ALMIRA, FROM A DANCING BEAR.

WHILE beaus and foplings ſimper mawkiſh praiſe,
To liſping belles of theſe degenerate days,
For orient brilliant, or the ſmart aigrette
Of oſtrich plumes, with taſte and fancy ſet,
Till the fair head no longer can ſuſtain
The waſte of feather, and the want of brain,
What praiſe deſerves Almira, dauntleſs fair,
Who firſt aſpired to lead a dancing bear?
Taught him to bound on firm elaſtic heel,
In winding orbits, round the fair to wheel,
Advance, retreat, the twining maze purſue,
As wanton kittens vex the trundling clue.
So, charmed by Orpheus' magic lyre, advance
The Thracian bears, to mingle in the dance;
While broad expands each clumſy clutching paw,
And awful yawns each wide indented jaw,
With awkward force their lumpiſh limbs they fling,
And flounce, and hitch, and hobble, round the ring;
While oft the minſtrel pauſed, and ſmiled to ſee
The monſters bounce againſt a capering tree.
But then, no grateful brute in tuneful lays,
The muſic praiſed, as I thy dancing praiſe.
What though theſe rugged limbs forbid to trace
Each mazy figure, like the monkey race,
Yet not devoid of skill, I boldly claim
The right to celebrate thy dancing fame;
From bears, the dancer's art at firſt began,
To monkeys next it paſt, and then to man,
And ſtill from bears, by fate's unerring law,
Their dance, their manners, men and monkeys draw.
Where tempeſt pile the ſnows on Greenland's coaſt,
And fields are cramped with ever-during froſt,
The fur-clad hordes the blubber-feaſt prepare,
And for their dancing-maſter, hail the bear;
His aukward gait, diſplay with mimic pride,
And ſcamper in the ſhaggy monſter's hide,
Kick round the ſhattered ice in ſlippery lumps,
While every *hinder-paw the pavement thumps.*
In fair Edina, famed in many a clime,
Hotbed of beauty, genius, wit, and rhyme,
Where high the plant of fair politeneſs ſhoots,
And glittering bloſſoms bears, inſtead of fruits,
Long did the beau claim kindred with the ape,
And ſhone, a monkey of ſublimer ſhape,
Skilful to flaunt the hat, the cane, the glove,
And wear the pert grimace of monkey love,
Of words unmeaning, poured a ceaſeleſs flood,
While ladies looked as if they underſtood;
So chats a monkey, while his perter brother
Chatters, as if he underſtood the other.
But modern beaus diſdain the monkey air,
And in politeneſs ape the ſurly bear;
Like their gruff brother cubs beſide the pole
Supinely yawn, or indolently loll,
Or careleſs ſeated in an elbow chair,
Survey the fretted roof with curious ſtare;
Secure of pleaſing, ſhould they with to please,
They truſt the fair may term their rudeneſs, eaſe;
The modiſh eaſe, that no decorum checks,
That, proud of manhood, dare inſult the ſex;
And oft, as affectations charms bewitch,
Their efforts riſe to a ſublimer pitch,
With maudlin looks the drunkard's mien to ſuit,
Anxious to ſeem a more degraded brute.
Such are the modiſh youths, at ball, or play,
Edina's maids, without contempt, ſurvey,
Whom, if you with their fellow brutes compare,
Muſt ſink inferior to the honeſt bear;
Prove man the only brute of nature's race,
That ſinks his rank, and powers, and courts diſgrace.
What bear, or lion drowns his ſenſe in wine,
Save the red lion on the tavern ſign?

What bear of parts, for human pranks unripe,
Affects to smoke the slim tobacco pipe?
Or needs, for languor, in his social den,
To play at commerce, whist, or brag, like men?
Be thine the praise, that thou, Almira fair,
For a spruce beau, didst chuse a dancing bear,
For sure with men like these, in order placed,
The bear himself, must prove a beast of taste.

The bear has power, as Indian ladies say,
To mend your vices, take your faults away,
And, though he cannot female charms renew,
Remove the fault that shades them from the view;
As patches mar the human face divine,
Or envious clouds forbid the sun to shine.
Yet some pretend the bears their talents hide,
As such amendments are so seldom tried;
And some demand, to wit and beauty blind,
"Take all their faults, pray what remains behind?"
But let them sneer—the ladies swear they shall
Be loved for faults, or not be loved at all;
Unerring virtue needs no blind affection,
They love their faults, for faults require protection;
Hence springs the cause, that, female hearts incline
The first in fashion's meteor lists to shine;
While baby words soft affectation minces
With "O the charming lace! the charming chintzes!" (the fan,
Hence taught, they flirt with tittering skill
Or scan with optic glass, the form of man,
They pout in silence, or exult in riot,
Absurdly prattlesome, absurdly quiet.

Almira! thou, whom thy companions see
The soul of parties, yet not seem to be,
Loomed to excell, yet never wish to shine;
Almira! say what fault wilt thou resign?
The wit, though feared by none, by all admired, (tired,
Good humour, praised by none, by all de-
Softness of soul to which our hearts submit,
The nameless grace that pleases more than wit;
These are the powers that every bosom move
To love thee, though they never think of love;
And if we pause, we oft shall find it true,
We love the most, when love is least in view.
Are these thy faults? Almira! blest is he
Predoomed to lead the dance of life with thee;
But as thou treadest the giddy circling maze
While all our youths, with admiration gaze,
Still faultless hold thy course, intrepid fair,
Nor quite forget thy surly friend,

THE BEAR.

For the Scots Magazine.

FRAGMENT OF THE NIDI WONPA,

A TAMULIC POEM.

From the Latin of Bayer.

THE Persian pearl, Golconda's ore,
The tamur blossom fair to view,
For beauty, Tamul's race adore,
Nor ask the place where first they grew.

The musk's sweet odour scents the air,
The silk displays its glossy hue;
Sweet is the juice the bees prepare,
And yet we ask not where they grew:

Nor ask we, as we fondly gaze
On the red sandal's perfumed flame;—
Then give fair Virtue's sons their praise,
Nor ask the race from which they came.

L.

For the Scots Magazine.

VERSES TO COTTAGE CHILDREN.

GOD bless you, ye sweet little sons of the hut!
Why startle, and fly from your play?
Do the sound and the sight of a stranger affright!
Ah! surely but few pass this way.

Yet sweet is your cottage, that stands all alone,
And smooth is the sward of your vale!
And clear is each crook of the wimpling brook,
That murmers each moment farewell.

And high are the hills which enclose you around,
Where your flocks ever peacefully feed;
And blue is the sky that attracts your young eye,
As it rests on the green mountain's head.

Here meek meditation might love to reside,
To silence and solitude given,
And calm as they glide, might her moments divide,
Between her mild home, and the heaven.

Ah! small cottage boys, is this valley of yours,
Is this all the world that you know?
Yet behind that high mound lies a world without bound,
But alas! 'tis a world full of woe!

From the height of the hill, looking onward afar,
The landscape may charm by its smile,
But approach it more near, it will rugged appear,
And beset is each scene with a toil.

Then quit not your cottage, ye ſons of the wild,
And ſtil of your valley be fond;
For what do you loſe but a myriad of woes,
By knowing not what is beyond!

Let the moſs-cover'd ſeat, and the ſhade of the thorn,
Which were dear to your father, be thine;
And the hut that now rears your infantine years,
Let it ſhield, too, your hoary decline.

And ſleep with your fathers, how ſoothing the thought!
When the ſunſide of life is gone by,
Give your clay to the ſod, and your ſouls to the God,
Who dwells in yon bright azure ſky!

A. M.

May 21, 1802.

For the Scots Magazine.

TO MISS H——

FROM A STUDENT OF MEDICINE.

FROM ſhades where the muſes delight to reſide,
Of genius, of ſcience, of med'cine the pride,
From Calton's ſweet proſpect, from Forth's pleaſing coaſt,
And all the fair ſcenes, Caledonia can boaſt,
From theſe, with a boſom unmov'd, I could part,
But at thought of my Delia, how vibrates (my heart.

The hour of departure ſerenely I'd view,
And ſmiling, bid Scotland for ever adieu,
To reſt with content in that dear native ſpot
Where joy gilds each moment, and care is forgot;
But now, not the world could one pleaſure impart,
For ſorrow, and Delia, encircle my heart.

From Delia, from love, and from happineſs torn,
The exile of fortune away am I borne,
But to ſkies more propitious my paſſion ſhall tell,
The anguiſh I felt when I bade her farewell,
When language no more could my feeling impart,
But ſighs breath'd reſponſive the woes of my heart.

Yet where'er by the fates I am deſtin'd to rove,
My ſoul oft ſhall wander in queſt of my love,
Retrace the fond ſcenes that with her I have known,
Recall the ſoft hours that for ever are flow'n,
And with that my Delia may ne'er feel the ſmart
Which tortures too keenly her Corydon's heart.

D. R. A.

Edinburgh, July 28, 1802.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A Political retroſpect of this country during the laſt month, preſents energetic meaſures of the Conſular Government both to give firmneſs to their own adminiſtration, and to promote the internal improvement of the Empire: The rebellion in St Domingo has been brought to a compleat termination; Bonaparte has been ſolemnly inveſted with the office of Chief Conſul for *life*; and ſeveral conſiderable changes in the French Conſtitution have been ſubmitted to the conſtituted authorities, and received their ſanction.

Letters have been received from St Domingo, ſo late as the 24th *June*: the violence of the yellow fever had abated, and the diſarming the blacks proceeds without interruption. All oppoſition to the mother country ſeems to have ceaſed, and tranquility has been completely re-eſtabliſhed. Touſſaint Louverture has been conveyed from St Domingo to Breſt. The French, however, have loſt ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed officers of their Weſt India army, in conſequence of the fatigues of the campaign, and the violence of the climate.

An official letter has been received from General Richepanſe, containing

an account of the proceedings of the French army in Guadalope. It appears from theſe details, that Pelage received the French at Point-a-Petre, as friends, and delivered up to them the colony as far as was in his power. His influence however, was not able to bring over all the other black chiefs. A number of the moſt powerful with a very conſiderable body of followers, fortified themſelves at Baſſeterre, and it was not till after a ſevere conflict, that they were driven from that ſtation.

Paris papers of the 18th July add ſome few particulars reſpecting the parade on the 14th July, when ſtandards were delivered to each demi-brigage of light infantry. The Chief Conſul made a ſhort addreſs to the troops, and the detachments from each demi-brigade ſwore to defend theſe ſtandards with their lives.

The feſtival has paſſed without any event of moment, if we except the organization of the Legion of Honour. There was none of that parade and magnificence, with which Bonaparte is accuſtomed to mark thoſe periods which have a tendency to bring himſelf forward conſpicuouſly to the public eye.

Private letters from Paris ſpeak of a new law which is now under diſcuſſion, reſpecting the reſtoration of the eſtates of the emigrants. The law is to embrace the caſe of lands which yet remain unſold, and thoſe now occupied by real purchaſers. In the one caſe they are to be reſtored to the owners without reſervation, and in the other there is to be a participation with the co-heirs, who have not emigrated during any part of the revolution.

A private letter from Hamburgh aſſerts, that "the ratification of a new treaty of alliance between Pruſſia and France, reached Berlin on the 12th June. The object of this treaty, it obſerves, is not confined to the buſineſs of indemnities, but embraces many changes which are hereafter to be effected in the political ſtate of Europe, and more immediately in the north and eaſt of Germany."

A private letter from Paris, dated July 15. ſays, "It is ſtrongly reported here, and firmly believed, that the Ottoman Miniſter has actually ſigned at Paris a convention, by which the Porte has conceded to France the free navigation into the Black Sea for a *certain* time. In conſequence of this convention, France has undertaken, in the moſt preciſe manner, to guarantee the the integrity of the Turkiſh dominions in Europe."

Piedmont has been definitively annexed to France. This was to be expected. The Chief Conſul has reſolved to keep it for France, and aſſigns as a motive, that the King of Sardinia, by abdicating the crown, has diſcharged the Piedmonteſe from their oath of allegiance!

Bonaparte has written a letter to the Miniſter of the Interior, which has been communicated to the National Inſtitute, ſtating, that it is his intention to propoſe a prize medal of 3000 francs, for the beſt experiment which ſhall be made every year upon the galvanic fluid; and alſo a ſum of 60,000 franks to ſuch perſon as ſhall promote electricity and galviniſm in the ſame degree as Franklin and Volta have advanced theſe ſciences. Foreigners of all nations may be competitors.

The progreſſive decreaſe in the price of grain and meat, has produced a proportionate diminution of the price of bread. The loaf of four pounds, which for nine months paſt has been ſold at Paris for 18 ſous, is now only 17 ſous.

Private letters from Paris mention, that Lucien Bonaparte has ſold, for three millions and a half of livres, the diamonds preſented to him by the Court of Liſbon, in conſequence of the peace which he negotiated with Portugal. They were ſo numerous, and of ſuch value, that had he diſpoſed of them ſeparately, it is calculated they would have ſold at a much higher price.

General Leclerk has ſent to France a live Caiman (a kind of aligator) caught in a river of St Domingo. Orders have been given to convey it with the greateſt care from Breſt to Paris. It will be the firſt living animal of the kind ever ſeen in France.

La Perouſe.

Extracted from a Journal, entitled the Nouvelliſte des Iſles de France and de la Reunion.

Mauritius, Feb. 14.

Captain Ingenold, Commander of the American ſhip the Charlotte, arrived from China, ſays, that he learnt, in his voyage in the South ſea, at the Sand-

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wich iſles, and on the north weſt coaſt, that before the revolution of France, without being able to determine precicely the year, a veſſel from Breſt had, in the month of April, anchored in the bay of Conthervar, a bay which is 53 degrees 13 minutes north, oppoſite Engleſield bay, in the iſland called Queen Charlotte's iſland.

That this veſſel having a great quantity of ſick, was attacked by the iſlanders, who got on board the moment the crew were employed in reefing the ſails; that they maſſacred the Captain, who was on the deck, and the whole crew, with the exception of a young man, whoſe fate is unknown.

It is added, that the iſlanders deſtroyed the veſſel, after having unloaded it. It is to be preſumed that this veſſel is M. La Perouſe's, or her companion.

HOLLAND.

A letter from the Hague, brought by the laſt Dutch mail, ſtates, that on the 25th of June laſt a treaty was ſigned at Paris between the French Republic and the Porte, in which the latter grants to France *the free navigation of the Black Sea!* If this intelligence be true, it is of the utmoſt moment; it ſhould ſeem as if the Porte, convinced of its own imbecility, and ſuſpicious of the deſigns of Ruſſia and Auſtria, wiſhed to purchaſe the ſupport, or at leaſt to buy off the enmity of France, by a conceſſion of the higheſt national importance. Yet Ruſſia will hardly ſubmit to it quietly, and this country will not view without jealous eyes ſo valuable a privilege granted to the French. It does not require any great degree of ſagacity to pronounce, that if ſuch a treaty has really been made, the peace of the continent will not be of long duration. Yet between Pruſſia and France, the beſt underſtanding continues to ſubſiſt. A treaty was ſigned at Paris on the 21ſt of May, during the period of the Hereditary Prince of Orange's reſidence in that capital, in which the King of Pruſſia renounces formally the guarantee entered into in the year 1788, of the Stadtholderſhip of the United Provinces, recognizes the Batavian Republic, and promiſes to ſend an Ambaſſador to the Hague.

It appears that the ancient ſeeds of jealouſy between Antwerp and the ports of Holland, are beginning to ſpring up afreſh. The opening of the Scheldt, of all other means, has the greateſt effect in diſſolving the ties of the *Sister Republics*.

M. Schimmelpinnink, who has for ſome time been Ambaſſador from the Batavian Republic to the French, is appointed Ambaſſador to Britain.

The Hereditary Prince renounces, in his father's and his own name, all pretenſions upon the Batavian Republic: For this renunciation, the Houſe of Naſſau Orange is to receive the Biſhoprick and Abbey of Fulda; the Abbey of Corvey; the Abbey of Weingarten and its dependencies; and the Imperial towns of Dortmund, in Weſtphalia, and Yſna and Buckham, in Suabia.

Indemnities.

The following is ſtated to be a correct outline of the indemnities:—

The Electorates of Treves and Cologne are to be aboliſhed. The Electorate of Mentz is to remain, and Aſchaffenbourg is to be the reſidence of the Elector, who is to have ſome diſtricts in the territories of Wartzburgh and Bamberg, and is to cede to the Houſe of Naſſau-Uſingen his poſſeſſions from Hochſt to Oberlahnſtein.

The Archduke Anthony (who was elected by the Chapters of Cologne and Munſter) is to be the coadjutor of Mentz.

Heſſe Darmſtadt is to have part of the Duchy of Weſtphalia, and the Bailiwicks of Starkenbourg, Hipgentzein, and Benſheim.

Baden is to have the remnant of the Biſhoprics of Straſbourg and Spires, with ſome of the Imperial cities.

The Grand Duke of Tuſcany is to have Salzburgh, Paſſau, Berchtolſgaden, &c.

The Elector of Bavaria keeps the Innwiertel, and is to receive that part of the territories of Wurtzburgh and Bamberg, which is on the left bank of the Maine, together with Eiſtadt, and a part of Upper Suabia.

TURKY.

Letters from Ratiſbon ſay, that a Turkiſh courier arrived at Preſbourg about the end of June, with very important intelligence. His diſpatches ſtate, that Juſſuff Aga having advanced to Belgrade with a corps of Ottoman troops, ſent a very threatening ſummons to the Janiſſaries of that town.

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They replied, that they would defend themſelves to the laſt man. Hoſtilities immediately commenced. The communication between Semlin and Belgrade was completely interrupted. A heavy cannonade had been heard for ſome days at Semlin.

We learn from the frontiers of Ruſſia, that a numerous army is now aſſembling there, probably for the purpoſe of reſtoring tranquility in Wallachia.

Anarchy and revolt pervade almoſt every province in the Turkiſh Empire, and the period of its diſſolution appears at no great diſtance. In Egypt, the Beys have been ſo reinforced, that they are enabled to fight the Grand Viſier upon equal terms. It is even ſaid, that the Divan has within theſe few days received intelligence that the Grand Viſier has been defeated. The Engliſh remain tranquil ſpectators of this conteſt, notwithſtanding the repeated ſolicitations of the Grand Viſier to aſſiſt them. In Europe the danger is ſtill more imminent. While Paſſwan Oglou is advancing rapidly in Wallachia, Giorgi, Oſman Pacha, in order to cover his operations, occupies the environs of Adrianople with a numerous corps, which is daily increaſing. Under theſe circumſtances, it is eaſy to imagine the embarraſſment of Government. The Grand Seignior has ordered all the diſpoſeable troops to aſſemble at Conſtantinople.

BARBARY.

If we may give credit to the laſt letters from Algiers, the Dey is preparing to declare war againſt all Europe. It is chiefly againſt Spain, England, and France, that he pretends to try his ſtrength. The capture of the Portugueſe frigate, which was taken by being boarded, and 312 of whoſe crew have been ſent to the galleys, has infuſed a frantic enthuſiaſm into the mind of every one. The Chief of the Regency, already extremely inclined to think himſelf the moſt powerful Prince in the world, places no bounds to his audacity. We have already ſpoken of the unexampled outrages which two Engliſh Captains experienced. We omitted ſtating what the Dey ſaid, after having treated the agent of that nation in the moſt unjuſt manner—"God placed me on the throne of Algiers to revenge the true believers upon the infidels. I have cannon and men, and if the Powers attack me, God will aſſiſt me."

The intelligence which has reached us from Algiers for ſome weeks paſt is of a very diſagreeable nature. The piracies of theſe barbarians have aſſumed new activity. About the end of April, the Regency ſent out eleven corſairs of different force, viz. two frigates, one of 46, the other of 36 guns; four chebecks, two polacres, two ſchooners, and a brig. We already know that nine conſiderable prizes have been made by theſe corſairs in the ſpace of ſix weeks; namely, five Neapolitan veſſels, two Spaniſh, one Engliſh, one Genoeſe, and a Portugueſe frigate.

The Emperor of Morocco has alſo declared war againſt the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to his friend in Glaſgow, dated June 30. 1802.

"We are daily viſited by vaſt numbers of Spaniards of all ranks and deſcriptions, and ſome very fine women often come in riding on jack-aſſes. We pay ſeven-pence a pound for beef and mutton, and vegetables of all kinds are cheap, except new potatoes, which ſell at fourpence a pound—milk and butter are dear and ſcarce; milk is dearer than either the beſt port and ſherry, which may ſurpriſe people at home, and rancid ſalt butter is about twenty-pence per pound. We have an American Commodore lying here, and a good many of their ſhips cruiſing in the Mediterranean; they are at war with moſtly all the Barbary Powers, and the Emperor of Morocco has ordered their Conſul out of the country. One of their frigates ſunk two Corſairs belonging to Tunis, about three weeks ago, near Sicily, miſtaking them for Tripoletan veſſels, with which State they are at war, and which I ſuppoſe will alſo involve them in a war with the Bey of Tunis."

AMERICA.

The laſt American papers of the 20th of June, received on Saturday, ſtate, that another inſurrection has broke out among the negroes in Perquimens and Hartford counties, North Carolina. It is ſaid to be of a moſt ſerious nature; ſo much ſo, that the American journaliſts decline publiſhing the particulars, from motives of precaution. Several

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of the ringleaders have been executed, but the inſurrection was by no means ſubdued when the veſſel that brought the above accounts left America. Theſe alarming accounts have been the cauſe of much conſternation among the inhabitants of New York, on account of the number of ſlaves in that vicinity. The health officer at New York continues to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures for preventing the introduction of peſtilential diſeaſes. The American Houſe of Congreſs have voted 20,000 dollars for erecting a ſtatue of General Waſhington, in bronze.

Naval Operations of the Creek Indians.

By the Martha Brae, Thomas, arrived at Briſtol, from Jamaica, we have received a piece of information of a nature which moſt people will be inclined to think extremely curious. Who for a ſingle moment ever entertained an idea that the American Indians would ſhew themſelves on the ocean as a maritime power? Yet ſuch is now the fact. It is true indeed, the beginning is but ſmall: the towering oak, however, was once an acorn; and it is not impoſſible that in future ages the hiſtorian may produce the following fact as the firſt inſtance of the naval exertions of the greateſt maritime power upon earth:

On the 21ſt of June, Cape Antonio bearing S. by W. diſtant about 28 leagues, the Martha Brae ſpoke an armed ſchooner, under Spaniſh colours, the Captain of which ſpoke good Engliſh, and aſked her people if they knew of the diſturbance between the Indian General Bowles and the Spaniards: he then hauled down the Spaniſh colours, and hoiſted a red pendant, with an Indian enſign, and ſaid he had a commiſſion from General Bowles to cruize againſt the Spaniards: that he had taken one ſhip, and got her ſafe into port. He then made ſail, and ſtood for Cape Antonio.

The Preſent State of Europe.

Our readers will find a ſatisfaction in peruſing the following comfortable obſervations on the ſtate in which Europe is placed by the definitive treaty, from the pen of Mr Belſham, an hiſtorian of ſome reputation, and one who cannot be ſuſpected of any undue partiality to Government.

"In regard to the actual ſtate of Europe, at the preſent time, it is by no means, upon the whole, ſo unfavourable to the intereſt and ſafety of theſe kingdoms as might have been previouſly expected. Notwithſtanding the vaſt territorial acquiſitions of France, the other principal powers of Europe have experienced no diminution of their former greatneſs. Ruſſia retains all her coloſſal force and gigantic preponderance in the North. Pruſſia, in ſure and certain expectation of being fully indemnified for her loſſes, under a wiſe and watchful Government, gradually cements and ſtrengthens the foundations of her yet recent empire. And what the politicians of the laſt age ſtiled "The miracle of the Houſe of Auſtria," has been renewed. After a nine year's war, in which, notwithſtanding her heroic exertions, ſhe has been almoſt uniformly unſucceſsful, the Emperor finds himſelf, at the concluſion of a general peace, more powerful than ever. For the loſs of the Netherlands—a detached and diſtant territory, very open at all times to the invaſion of France, and exceedingly difficult to defend,—is infinitely more than compenſated by the acquiſition of the greater part of the Venetian *terra firma*, and the whole of the Venetian Dalmatia, by which he is become abſolute maſter of the Adriatic. Beſides which, he will probably receive, as a further indemnification, that large portion of Bavaria lying ſouth-eaſtward of the Inn; all of which will be eaſily and at once amalgamated with the general maſs of the Auſtrian dominions.

"As to Great Britain, ſeparately conſidered, although ſhe has loſt the advantage which ſhe formerly enjoyed from the alliance of Holland, it muſt be confeſſed that the power of this Republic has been ſo much reduced in the courſe of the laſt century, that the aſſiſtance to be derived from it was, perhaps, more than counterbalanced by the neceſſity of defending it. On the other hand, the riches, the power, and the population of Great Britain, have, during the ſame period, ſo much increaſed, that ſhe alone is of far greater weight in the political ſcale than the maritime powers were ſtill in conjunction: And the naval preponderancy of theſe iſlands has kept pace (an important fact) with the military preponderance of France.

"Whence

"Whence then the idle terrors which haunt the minds of our preſent alarmiſts? Vigilance and even jealouſy, that is to ſay a wiſe and enlightened, not an envious and anxious jealouſy—are indeed now, as at all other times, proper and neceſſary; and this is the jealouſy which appears to be exerciſed by our preſent Miniſters.

"To ſum up the whole: If we detach ourſelves, as far as circumſtances will admit, from the quarrels of the Continent, and content ourſelves with fighting our own battles upon our own element—though peace will at all times be highly deſirable—ſhould occaſions ariſe to render war really juſt and neceſſary, there will be no reaſon to regard it as peculiarly dangerous or terrible."

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall.

July 15. The King has been pleaſed to give and grant unto the Right Hon. Horatio Viſcount and Baron Nelſon of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, Knight of the Moſt Hon. Order of the Bath, and Vice Admiral of the Blue ſquadron of his Majeſty's fleet (alſo Duke of Bronte in Sicily, Grand Croſs of the Order of Saint Ferdinand, and of Merit, and Knight of the Order of the Creſcent), his Royal licence and permiſſion to receive and wear the Enſigns of Knight Grand Commander of the Equeſtrian Secular, and Capitular Order of Saint Joachim; his Lordſhip's nomination to the ſame having been ſignified to him by Ferdinand Charles reigning Count of Leiningen Weſterbourg, Grand Maſter of the Order, by his letter bearing date at Weſterbourg in General Chapter, on the 3d day of April laſt: And alſo to command, that this his Majeſty's conceſſion and declaration, together with the relative documents, be regiſtered in his College of Arms.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto William Kennedy, late of the Iſland of Jamaica, but at preſent of the city of London, Eſq. his royal licence and authority, that he and his iſſue may (in compliance with the conditions of a deed of entail, bearing date the 20th day of June 1727, duly executed by Walter Laurie, deceaſed, grand uncle of the ſaid William Kennedy), take and uſe the ſurname of Laurie in addition to his preſent name of Kennedy; and that he and his iſſue may quarter his own arms with thoſe of Laurie, provided ſuch arms be firſt duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office:

And alſo to order, that this his Majeſty's conceſſion and declaration be regiſtered in his College of Arms.

20. The King has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. Charles George Baron Arden (of that part of the united kingdom called Ireland), and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron Arden, of Arden, in the county of Warwick.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a Baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. John Baron Sheffield (of that part of the ſaid united kingdom called Ireland), and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, in the county of York.

Downing-Street.

The King has been pleaſed to approve of John J. Murray, Eſq. to be Conſul from the United States of America at the port of Glaſgow.

St James's,

27. The following addreſs has been preſented to the King, which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly:

TO THE KING.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the General Convention of of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, aſſembled in their annual meeting, according to the ancient ſtatutes of this realm, take the opportunity to return your Majeſty our grateful acknowledgements for your ſucceſsful exertions in reſtoring to your people the bleſſings of peace.

Repreſenting, as we do, the commercial and

and manufacturing intereſts of this part of the united kingdom, we take a warm concern in an event, which amidſt the wreck of nations, has not only preſerved entire your Majeſty's dominions and our glorious conſtitution, but which, we truſt, will enable us to make the moſt beneficial uſe of thoſe reſources, which the wiſdom and vigour of your Majeſty's Councils have carried unimpaired through the calamities of war.

That your Majeſty may long enjoy the bleſſings which you have procured for us, and ſee your people flouriſhing in arts and commerce, as they have done in arms, is our ſincere and earneſt prayer.

Signed in our preſence, and by our appointment, at Edinburgh, the fifteenth day of July, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and two.

WM FETTES, Preſes.

LONDON.

Six months half-pay has been iſſued to all the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces, between the 24th of December 1801 and the 25th of June 1802; alſo ſix months allowance to the officers and private gentlemen of his Majeſty's late third and fourth troop of horſe guards, for the ſame time.

Sir John Borlaſe Warren leaves London towards the beginning of September, on his embaſſy to Peterſburgh. He waits to ſee the nuptials of his daughter, who is going to be married to Captain Sedley of the Guards. Mr Garlick is to be Secretary to his embaſſy.

The alterations at the Houſe of Commons are going on with great rapidity—there will be ſeveral Committee rooms; the inſide of the room remains unaltered.

July 28. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York reviewed the regiment of Scots Greys on Wimbledon Common. The regiment conſiſts of eight troops of ſixty four men each; all fine looking fellows. At nine o'clock, they reached the ground, and ſoon after ten, the Duke of York arrived. The line was formed, but owing to the unfavourable weather, the troops did not march paſt him by ſingle file but by ſubdiviſions. The whole ſyſtem of tactics was then diſplayed; they firſt charged in ſquadrons, and the whole line afterwards. At the concluſion, the line was again formed, and after ſaluting their Commander in Chief, they marched off the ground in open columns. The review laſted an hour and a half. General Dundas and Col. Bothwell, both belonging to the regiment, acted as ſubalterns under the Field Marſhall. Very little company attended.

Mr Jackſon is going Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to Berlin, with Mr Rolleſton, jun. as his Secretary.

An account of the number of veſſels, with the amount of their tonnage, which have been annually built and regiſtered in the ſeveral ports of the Britiſh Empire, between the 5th of January 1789 and the 5th of January 1802.

Years.	*Veſſels.*	*Tons.*	*Years.*	*Veſſels.*	*Tons.*
1789	827	71,090	1796	823	94,972
1790	725	68,605	1797	756	86,242
1791	766	68,940	1798	833	89,319
1792	821	78,120	1799	858	98,044
1793	800	75,085	1800	1041	134,188
1794	714	66,021	1801	1065	122,591
1795	719	74,181			

Thunder Storms.

The tremendous thunder ſtorm, which took place on the 24th July in Yorkſhire, did conſiderable miſchief in various parts: Among other accidents, two cows at Malſis Hall, near Kildwick, in Craven, and two horſes near Bolton Bridge, were ſtruck dead by the lightning.

Auguſt 14. About ſeven o'clock on Tueſday evening, a very heavy thunder ſtorm came on at Hull, and continued with little intermiſſion until nine o'clock. The lightning was uncommonly vivid, and the flaſhes ſucceeded each other with ſuch rapidity as nearly to produce a general illumination; forming upon the whole a ſcene the moſt awful of any we have ever witneſſed. Some of the claps of thunder were very loud, and followed the flaſh at an interval of only two ſeconds. The whole was accompanied with very heavy torrents of rain, inſomuch that many of the ſtreets of the town were for ſome time impaſſable for foot paſſengers, owing to the collected water being more than the ſewers could carry off. It appears the ſtorm had been general throughout this part of the country. Two ſheep we underſtand were killed by lightning near Lincoln,

and a ſmall hay-cock ſet on fire, in the midſt of the rain, near Brigg.

About two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, an ox was ſtruck dead at Fitling, in Holderneſs; the electric fluid having entered his head, juſt behind the horns, where the hair was ſlightly ſinged.

State of the Crops.

Accounts from all parts of England ſpeak in the moſt favourable terms of the coming crops, and wholly diſſipate the alarm which was entertained as to the effects of the late unuſually ſevere and continued rains.

In the weſt of England there is every proſpect of an abundant harveſt. The crops are every where ſtrong and healthful; and inſtead of the late froſts having done harm, it is ſaid, they have been of great ſervice in deſtroying the inſects, &c.

The wheat is hitherto free from the appearance of ſmut, and, with the barley and oats, is of moſt pleaſing promiſe. Dry weather, alone, is now wanting to ſecure the fineſt harveſt with which this country has for many years been bleſſed.

The hay in many places has ſuffered, and in others the graſs remains to be cut, but with this ſolitary exception, the farmer has not hitherto had cauſe to complain of the ſeaſon.

We are happy to find upon enquiry, that the damage done to the growing crops by the ſtorms, contrary to expectation, is very trifling indeed. Never did the country wear a more pleaſing aſpect. The crops of every kind of grain are uncommonly promiſing; and ſhould a fine harveſt take place, of which there is every proſpect from the preſent ſettled appearance of the weather, the produce will be found rich both in quantity and quality. Wheat was cut at Sunk Iſland, on Saturday the 9th. In the ſouth the harveſt is commencing generally.

Lately, as the Edinburgh mail was proceeding up Kingſland Road, a ſtallion came furiouſly from the brew-houſe, and moſt violently attacked the horſes, biting and tearing them with all the ſavage ferocity of a beaſt of prey. At length the pole broke, and the horſes diſentangled, gallopped off with the bars at their heels towards Biſhopſgate, with ſuch aſtoniſhing ſpeed that the people had not time to get get out of the way, knocking down men, women, and children, ſeveral of whom were thrown to a conſiderable diſtance, and very much bruiſed. They were fortunately ſtopped by Shoreditch turnpike gate. The horſe was not ſecured till after an attack on him by the populace with ſticks and bludgeons. The ſame beaſt got looſe and attacked a gentleman's horſe about a twelvemonth ſince. The coach was with difficulty prevented being overturned by the exertions of the coachmen, and the mail was detained a conſiderable time in conſequence of the accident.

POPULATION.

OFFICIAL.

We copy the following particulars from the volume now completed, and in delivery at the Vote Office of the Houſe of Commons:—England 3,987,935 males, 4,343,499 females, total 8,331,343.—Wales 257,108 males, 284,368 females, total 541,546—Scotland 734,581 males, 867,487 females, total 1,599,068—Army 198,351 males, total 198,351—Navy 126,279 males, total 126,279—Seamen in Reg. Shipping 144,558 males, total 144,558—Convicts 1,410 males, total 1,410—*Total* 5,450,292 males, 5,492,354 females, *In all* 10,942,646.

Obſervations.

1. The total population of Great Britain muſt exceed the number of perſons ſpecified in the above ſummary, inaſmuch as there are ſome pariſhes from which no returns have been received.

2. The number of houſes in Ireland has been nearly aſcertained by the collection of a hearth-money tax; and therefrom it has been computed that the population of that part of the united kingdom ſomewhat exceeds four millions of perſons.

3. The iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney and Sark, the Scilly Iſlands, and the Iſle of Man, are not comprized in this enumeration. The total population of theſe iſlands has been uſually eſtimated at about 80,000 perſons.

The whole population of Great Britain and Ireland is therefore betwixt 15 and 16 millions.

The following is perhaps one of the moſt melancholly and fatal effects of

a dreadful ſcarlet malignant fever that ever affected one family:—About a month ago, a fine girl, the daughter of Mr George Cook, a reſpectable farmer at Lilling, near York, was ſeized with ſickneſs, and almoſt inſtantly expired. In a few days after, the brother and ſiſter of the above girl were attacked with a ſimilar complaint, died in a very ſhort time, and were both buried in one grave on Thurſday laſt. Two other boys, brothers to the above, were alſo taken ill a few days ago, both of whom died on Sunday. Another little girl likewiſe was taken dangerouſly ill of the ſame complaint, but is happily recovered.—The affectionate parents have to lament the loſs of five of their children, the eldeſt only ten years of age, in the ſpace of a fortnight.

Five veſſels are arrived at Liverpool from the Britiſh fiſhery, having on board 983,000 herrings.

A turnip was taken up in a field belonging to Mr Robert Johnſon, of Ovingham, which weighed, excluſive of the top, 11 pounds and a half, and meaſured in circumference 31 inches and a half. It is ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt ever gathered at ſo early a period.

SCOTLAND.

Highland Society of Scotland.

A General Meeting of this Society, in terms of their charter, was held, in their Hall here, on the 12th of July, at which there was a numerous and reſpectable attendance of Noblemen and Gentlemen, when 35 new Members were admitted.

The Society next proceeded to take under conſideration the different articles of buſineſs which had been before its Committee of Directors ſince the General Meeting in January laſt.

The Secretary reported, that, in terms of the inſtructions of laſt General Meeting, a memorial, on the part of this Society, had been tranſmitted to certain Members of Adminiſtration, ſtating, in the moſt forcible terms, the ſenſe the Society entertained of the propriety and neceſſity of Government ſetting on foot ſome public works of utility in the Highlands, particularly the facilitating communications by roads and bridges, and alſo giving additional encouragement to the fiſhery, in the view of at once affording a ſource of induſtry and employment to the lower claſſes of the people in Scotland, and as greatly tending to the permanent improvement and benefit of the Empire at large: And as it appeared by an anſwer to the Secretary from Lord Pelham, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and other letters on the table, that Government was much diſpoſed to pay attention to theſe important objects, the Directors had deemed it proper, eſpecially as a good deal of information had lately been obtained, tending to confirm the facts ſtated in the report laid before the laſt General Meeting, of the great utility and neceſſity of ſome effectual ſteps being ſpeedily taken, again to lay the matter before the Society in a ſecond report.

The Meeting reſolved to remit the matter to the Committee of Directors, with powers to them to make ſuch farther application, and hold ſuch communication with his Majeſty's Miniſters, and take ſuch other means, in name of the ſociety, as they ſhall judge moſt proper.

On motion from the Secretary, the Meeting reſolved, in the warmeſt manner, to recommend to the Nobility and Gentry of the country at large, eſpecially ſuch as are Members of this Society, and to their Factors, to patronize and encourage the recruiting for that gallant corps, the 42d Regiment, or Royal Highlanders, who now, after their well-known exploits in Egypt, have happily returned to their native country and this metropolis, to recruit their thinned ranks.

On the report from the Committee on Publications, thanks were voted to them for their attention and trouble in arranging and preparing the approved eſſays and communications given in to the Society, which will ſoon appear in a ſecond volume of the Society's Tranſactions.

The Secretary laid before the Meeting the Proſpectus of a Dictionary of the Aine Coti, or ancient Iriſh, compared with the language of the Cuti or ancient Perſians, with the Hindoſtanee, the Arabic, and Chaldean languages, by General Vallancy, Vice-Preſident of the Dublin Society, which had been communicated to him by that gentleman. The Meeting authoriſed the Secretary to return thanks

to the reſpectable author of this learned work, which ſeems juſtly to merit the attention of the public, as tending to throw much light on matters of high antiquity, and to acquaint him, that the Society will be ready to patronize the ſame, as much as in their power, when publiſhed.

On motion from Henry Mackenzie, Eſq; the thanks of the ſociety were unanimouſly voted to Major Maclachlan of Kilbride, Argyleſhire, for his obliging communications to the Society of a variety of curious ancient manuſcripts in the Gaelic and Iriſh language, which had been in his family for ſome centuries back.

A variety of matters, of importance to the improvement and proſperity of this country at large, were remitted to the Committee of Directors, with the uſual powers; and the thanks of the Society voted to the Earl of Moray, for his polite attention in the Chair to the buſineſs of the day, and his ready concurrence on every occaſion to promote the views of the inſtitution.

Seven ingenious workmen have given Mr Girvin ſpecimens of herring netting, wrought in a loom. He has laid one of them before the Royal Highland Society. The knot, in his opinion, is more firm, and the meſhes more equidiſtant, than others preſented to him. The national advantage which he hopes will ariſe from it, is, that a boy or girl, of ten years of age, may work thirty ſquare yards in one day, of 56 meſhes in the breadth; and the machine will not exceed five pounds ſterling in coſt. The invention is by a north country Highlander, who, at the age of 20 years, could ſpeak no other than the Gaelic language.

At a Meeting of the Caledonian Hunt, held here on 15th July, they fixed their October Meeting to commence at Hamilton on the 18th.

EDINBURGH RACES.

Monday July 19th, The City of Edinburgh's Plate of 50l. was run for, and won by Mr Kincaid's brown colt, Overton.

A match for one thouſand guineas, betwixt Mr Fletcher's Lethe, 8 ſt. 6 lb. and Mr Johnſton's Antelope, 7 ſt. 10 lb. was alſo run for, and won by Lethe.

20. His Majeſty's Purſe of an hundred guineas was run for, and won by Mr Fletcher's colt Driver.

21. The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Subſcription Purſe of 50 guineas was run for, and won by Mr Fletcher's bay colt Driver.

22. The Hunter's Purſe of 50 guineas was won by Mr Fletcher's cheſnut mare.—This was a moſt excellent race. The ſecond and third heats were ſo cloſely run, that it was difficult to know the winner.—The third heat all the three horſes came in together.

There was alſo a hack race of three heats, which afforded excellent ſport.

23. The Ladies' Purſe of 50 guineas, was won by the Duke of Hamilton's black mare by Reſtleſs.

24. The Purſe for the beaten horſes of the week, was run for over the ſands of Leith, and won by Mr Lonſdale's Logie of Buchan.—As the horſes were paſſing the ſtarting poſt the laſt round of the ſecond heat, they were intercepted in their progreſs by the preſſing of the crowd, and before the riders were able to check them, both horſes fell.—One of the riders was very much bruiſed by the fall, and a boy in the crowd was knocked down and nearly killed.

The Marquis of Douglas, Lord Elcho, and George Baillie, Eſq. of Jerriſwood, are appointed Stewards of the next Edinburgh races.

Places of Public Amuſement during the Race Week at Edinburgh.

Aſſemblies - -	3
Public Breakfaſts -	6
Races - - -	6
Plays - -	6
Royal Archers—his Majeſty's Prize	1
Competition of Highland Pipers	1
Balls and Suppers -	2
	25

Or *four* on an average every day, beſides the Panorama, Phantaſmagoria, (or Exhibition of Ghoſts,) and Exhibition of Paintings, with many others of inferior note.

There has been much fewer company at the races this year than uſual, owing to the general election.—The weather was unuſually favourable.

July 19. His Majeſty's Prize was ſhot for by the Royal Company of Archers, on Burntsfield Links, and won by Dr Thomas Spens.

The annual competition for prizes given by the Highland Society of Lon-

don

don, to the three beſt performers on the Great Highland Bag-pipe, was held in the Theatre-Royal here on Tueſday, 20th July, in preſence of a Committee of Judges, appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland, and a very numerous and brilliant audience. The firſt prize, being a handſome Pipe, properly mounted and adorned with a ſilver plate, upon which there has ſince been engraved the proper inſcription, together with Forty Merks Scots money, was adjudged by the Committee, and the pipe delivered by Lord Macdonald their Preſes, in the preſence of the audience, to *John Buchanan, Piper-Major to the 42d regiment or Royal Highlanders.* The ſecond prize, being Thirty Merks, was adjudged to *Murdoch Mackenzie, piper to the 92d regiment or Gordon Highlanders*: And the third prize, being alſo Thirty Merks, was voted to *Malcolm Macgregor*, from Glaſgow. The audience were much entertained with dancing of Highland Reels and Strathſpeys introduced between the acts.—The competitors in this ſort were repeatedly encored by the company, and received ſuitable premiums from the Committee.—The whole exhibition went off with much ſpirit and eclat.

23. The ſitting Magiſtrate fined a hackney coach driver in one guinea, and ordered him to be impriſoned for eight days, for being drunk, and behaving improperly to a company at the Theatre, on the evening of Wedneſday laſt. That part of the ſentence reſpecting the impriſonment was afterwards remitted by the Magiſtrate, at the interceſſion of the party complaining.

24. *Robert Brown* and *James Clark*, alias *Stewart*, were ſerved with indictments this day to ſtand trial before the High Court of Juſticiary for the robbery of the weſt mail on the morning of the 1ſt inſtant.—The trial, we are informed, will take place on Monday the 30th.

28. His Royal Highneſs the Duke de Berri, and a brother of the Duke of Orleans, with ſome other French noblemen, arrived at Holyroodhouſe. They came to Leith in the Prince of Wales, Captain Murray belonging to the Exciſe.

Robert Trotter of Caſſlelaw, Eſq; is appointed Deputy Poſtmaſter General of Scotland, in the room of the deceaſed William Robertſon, Eſq.

A forgery has appeared on the Guinea Notes of the Greenock Banking Company.

A forgery has alſo appeared on the Guinea Notes of the Bank of Scotland.

Thunder Storms.

July 20. There fell at Aberdeen the moſt tremendous pour of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightening, ever remembered there. Several ſhowers of hail alſo fell in the courſe of the day.

31. A violent ſtorm of rain and thunder came on in the neighbourhood of Kelſo. The flaſhes were very frequent and the peals tremendouſly loud. It broke upon the Ednam highway, at a diſtance of not more than two feet from the porter's lodge at Sydenham.

The treaſurer of the Lunatic Hoſpital at Aberdeen has received a donation of 10l. from a lady, by the Rev. Mr Blake, for the benefit of that charitable inſtitution. Alſo 2l. 2s. from a lady, by Mr James Calder.—A collection for the benefit of this hoſpital was made at all the churches in that city, when a conſiderable ſum was raiſed.

It appears, that emigrations from the weſtern continent, from the North of Scotland, and alſo from the North of Ireland, are encreaſing to an alarming degree. Upwards of eighteen hundred perſons have ſailed from Londonderry, Beltaſt, &c. ſince the beginning of June, and ſtill greater numbers are preparing to follow as ſoon as they can provide means for their tranſportation. Surely ſuch a deſtructive depopulation of our iſland calls for the immediate and vigorous interpoſition of the Legiſlature. It has been ſaid that this is impoſſible; that any prohibition to emigrate would militate againſt the liberty of the ſubject. If this emigration were a mere matter of choice, ſuch reaſoning might be very plauſible: But he who ſuppoſes that a Scots Highlander would, without any cauſe, leave, in his old age, or with a growing family, thoſe valleys and cottages, where his forefathers have for ages lived and died, is little acquainted with the ſentiments of that people.

Lately paſſed from Fort William, three veſſels with emigrants for America. It is lamentable to think, there are no leſs than 12 ſhips engaged for the

the Weſt Highlands, which muſt carry off fourteen or fifteen hundred of thoſe deluded people from their native country. Before they had been three hours at ſea, ſome of the poor creatures next morning came, and aſked one of the ſailors if the land they ſaw was America, which ſhows what an idea they have of their voyage.

Fiſheries.

A ſloop, with about 250 barrels of very fine herrings, arrived in Leith lately. They were taken and cured off the Iſle of Man laſt month.

Laſt year, Mr Girvin obſerved that a ſummer fiſhery might be found in the Frith of Forth. Some fiſhermen from Crail have made a trial in a boat above the Iſle of May, and caught a few herrings of an excellent quality.

Good accounts are daily expected of the Caithneſs herring fiſhery.

By the lateſt accounts received from the Highlands, we are happy to learn, that the fiſhing is general and ſucceſsful in all the lochs.

Greenock market has been moſt abundantly ſupplied of late with excellent freſh herrings—accounts are juſt received, that the haul of herrings on Monday night in Lochlong was uncommonly plentiful

We hear from the Iſle of Man, that the herring fiſhery ſtill continues to be very productive. The ſhoals of fiſh, at this ſeaſon, almoſt ſurround the iſland; but the Peeletown coaſt appears to be the moſt abundantly ſupplied. They have been ſold there ſo low as 1s. 6d. per hundred. There was a conſiderable take of herrings and mackrel laſt week near Millom.

Grain of different ſorts has been cut down in ſeveral parts of Scotland.

The quantity of rain that fell during the laſt month was equal to 5882 inches in depth; and nearly equal to that which fell between Chriſtmas laſt and the 25th of May.

The viciſſitudes of the weather have been greater within the laſt ſeven months than perhaps were ever known in this country. The thermometer in the month of January was about 5 deg. *below* the average heat of the ſeaſon, and the ſucceeding months it was rather *above* the average, till near the middle of May, when ſuddenly, on the 13th, the thermometer fell 11 deg. and continued down at 41 deg. nearly a week; and on the 17th, at ſix in the evening, it ſtood at 30 deg. the wind being at the ſame time W.; and ſo early after as the 27th, at the ſame time of day, it ſtood at 75 deg. making a difference of 45 deg. in five days!

High Court of Juſticiary.

Tueſday, July 13. The Court met at eleven o'clock, when Walter Macfarlane, late accountant in the General Exciſe-Office, accuſed of fraud and falſehood, was fugitated for not appearing to ſtand trial.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of Richard Allan, late weaver and reſidenter in Daikieth, and Mary Hood, or Allan, his wife, accuſed of three different acts of theft, and alſo of reſet of theft—Richard Allan pled *not guilty* as to the theft, but *guilty* of the reſet. His wife pled *not guilty* to the whole libel. The Lord Advocate, on account of certain circumſtances in the wife's caſe, deſerted the charge againſt her altogether, and ſhe was diſmiſſed from the bar. His Lordſhip alſo confined the libel with reſpect to Richard Allan to the reſet of theft, and to an arbitrary puniſhment. A Jury was then choſen, and the pannel having judicially confeſſed his guilt, were incloſed, and in a ſhort time returned a verdict, finding him *guilty*.

The Court ſentenced him to be baniſhed from Scotland for ſeven years from the 9th of Auguſt next, under the uſual certifications.

William Hood, cooper in Loanhead, brother-in-law to Richard Allan, accuſed of breaking into the Wauk-mill of Daikieth, was then put to the bar.—The libel being read, he pled *not guilty*; but the further proceedings in this caſe were adjourned to the 12th November next, and Hood was admitted to bail. Counſel for Allan and his wife, Mr Walker and Mr. A. Douglas. Agent, Mr Douglas.——Counſel for Hood, Mr A. Bell and Mr J. Fraſer. Agent, Mr R. Fleming, W. S.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 10th December laſt, Lieut. Col. Adams, of the 78th regiment, to Miſs Hulcombe, third daughter of the late Canon Reſidentiary of St David's.

June 24. At Seabank Houſe, Lieut. Geo. O. Bowe, of the Royals, to Miſs Smith Scott, ſecond daughter of Smith Scott, Eſq. of Seabank.

July 1. At London, the Rt Hon. Lord Henry Stuart, third ſon of the Marquis of Bute, to the Right Hon. Lady Gertrude Villiers, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Earl of Grandiſon.

5. At Weſtfield, William Brown, Eſq; merchant, Liſbon, to Miſs Margaret Morriſon, daughter of James Morriſon, Eſq; of Dunbrae.

6. At Ingliſmaldy, Charles Ogilvy, Eſq; of Tannadice, to Miſs Macdonald, only daughter of James Macdonald, Eſq.

13. At Avoch Houſe, Roſsſhire, Mr H. Coghan, merchant, Iavernets, to Miſs Juſtina Mackenzie, of that place.

13. Mr James Bell, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Janet Hamilton, daughter of the late Rev. John Hamilton, miniſter of Carluke.

14. Mr Daniel Davidſon, farmer, Gorthy Houſe, to Miſs Mary Steele, daughter of the late Samuel Steel, Eſq; of Waygate-hawhead.

19. At Edinburgh, George Irving, Eſq. Captain of the late Royal Iriſh Artillery, to Mrs Robertſon, widow of the late Hugh Robertſon, Eſq. Clerk to the Signet.

— At Glaſgow, William Lyon, Eſq; late of the Iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Janet Lyon, daughter of Mr George Lyon, hammerman in Glaſgow.

— Mr John Ruſſel, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Margaret Bartholomew, daughter of Mr John Bartholomew, of Cotton-hall, manufacturer.

23. Col. William Robertſon, younger of Kindy, to Miſs Haldane, daughter of the deceaſed George Haldane, Eſq; of Glenegles.

— At Newfield, Colonel James Dunlop of Dunlawick, to Miſs Julia Baillie, daughter of Hugh Baillie, Eſq.

— At Edinburgh, Mr John Gun, of London, to Miſs Young, St James's Square, Edinburgh.

At Auchenchean, Henry Ferguſſon, Eſq; to Miſs Cullow, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Thomas Cullow, of Auchenchean, Eſq.

31. At Rotheſay, Mr Robert Glaſs, merchant in Rotheſay, to Miſs Rebecca Robertſon, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr John Robertſon, minister of the Chapel of Eaſe in Rotheſay.

22. At Edinburgh, Joſeph Julian Labalmondiere, Eſq; to Miſs Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of the late Rev Mr George Douglas, miniſter of Tain.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr Richard Young, brewer, to Miſs Iſabella Liddell Cramond, daughter of the late Robert Crammond, D. D. miniſter of the parish of Yarrow.

24. At Titchfield Church, Captain Stair Douglas, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Anne Payne, daughter of John Payne, Eſq; of Stubington Houſe, Hants.

26. At Leith, Mr James Bryce, ſurgeon in Edinburgh, to Miſs Margaret Martin, daughter of Mr Ellis Martin, merchant there.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr John Louden, purſer in his Majeſty's Navy, to Miſs Margaret Playfair, eldeſt daughter of Mr Robert Playfair, writer.

30. At Edinburgh, Captain Thomſon, of the Navy, to Miſs Grant Dickſon, third daughter of Mr William Dickſon, of the Bank, by Preſtonpans.

Mr P. Mackay, merchant, Edinburgh, to Miſs Anne Taylor, daughter of the late William Taylor, Eſq.

Auguſt 2. At Montroſe, John Cowie, Eſq; late of Cawnpore, in the Eaſt Indies, to Miſs Helen Renny, daughter of Henry Rennie, Eſq.

— Mr George Graham, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Chriſtina Young, daughter of William Young, Deltfield.

— At Edinburgh, James Gilchriſt, Eſq; writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Jeſſie Corrie, daughter of Hugh Corrie, Eſq; of Culloch, writer to the ſignet.

— At Pilliver houſe, Robert Clarke, younger of Comrie, Eſq; to Miſs Iſabella Wellwood, eldeſt daughter of Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Eſq.

3. At Borras, A. Livingſton, Eſq; of the 12th light dragoons, to Miſs Jane Benjer Ogilvy, ſecond daughter to the late Sir David Ogilvy, Bart. of Barras.

4. At London, Dr James Cairns, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Reid, daughter of David Reid, Eſq; Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland.

5. At Forres, John H. Forbes, Eſq; Advocate, to Miſs Louiſa Cumming, third daughter of A. P. Cumming Gordon, Eſq; of Altyre, M. P.

At Berwick, Mr William Young, of London, inſurance broker, to Miſs Iſabella Tanner, ſecond daughter to Mr William Tanner, of Berwick, cooper.

Dr Thomas Trotter, Phyſician in Newcaſtle, to Miſs Everitt, daughter of the deceaſed Capt. Everitt, of the Navy.

BIRTHS.

July 5. Mrs Scott, Hill-ſtreet, a daughter.

10. At Phyſgill Houſe, Mrs Stewart of Phyſgill, a ſon.

— At Clare Mount, Surry, the Hon. Mrs Charles Ellis, a daughter.

11. At Ingeſtree, the Counteſs Talbot, a ſon and heir.

19. At Milbank-houſe, Viſcounteſs Belgrave, a daughter.

— The Lady of Hugh Mair, Eſq; of Wiſeby, a daughter.

21. Mrs Cumming of Logie, two ſons.

23. Mrs Forſter, wife of Robert Forſter, Eſq. of Bruntoun, a ſon,—her *eighteenth* child.

25. At Normanby Hall, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Baillie, of a daughter.

29. At Champfleurie, Mrs Johnſton of Straiton, a daughter.

30. At Keith Houſe, Lady Ann Hope, a ſon.

31. At Cleland, Mrs Dalrymple of Fordel, a daughter.

Auguſt 8. In Charlotte Square, the Lady of James Colquhoun, Eſq; younger of Luſs, a daughter.

— Mrs Jay of Lixmount a ſon.

DEATHS.

At Caunpore, in the Eaſt Indies, in the month of October laſt, Lieut. John Ponton, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At Palamcottah, in the Eaſt Indies, on the 5th December laſt, Lieut. Lewis Gordon, of the 5th regiment native Infantry. And on the 7th February, at Calcutta, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, John Gordon, Eſq; ſurgeon to the Diſpenſary, Fort St George,—Both ſons of the Rev. Mr Lewis Gordon, miniſter of Drainy.

At Calcutta, on the 9th of December laſt, William Gordon, Eſq; attorney at Law.

Lately, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Col. Thomas Wharton, Commander of the 5th regiment of native cavalry, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Wharton, Eſq, Commiſſioner of Exciſe.

In Trinidad, on the 6th of June laſt, in the 17th year of his age, Mr Robert Ewing, only ſon of Walter Ewing, jun. merchant in Glaſgow.

At Demerara, upon the 21ſt of April, Mr James Ballantine, eldeſt ſon of Mr James Ballantine, merchant, Campbeltown.

In the Iſland of Grenada, on the 26th of May laſt, Mr Thomas Gibſon.

In Jamaica, on the 23d of May laſt, Mr Kenneth M'Kenzie, only ſon of the deceaſed Mr John M'Kenzie, late one of the Town Clerks of Dumfries.

At Charleſton, South Carolina, James Graham, Eſq; formerly of his Majeſty's 64th regiment.

Lately, after a lingering illneſs, which he bore with great patience and reſignation, the Right Hon. Richard Earl Groſvenor, Viſcount Belgrave, and Baron Groſvenor of Eaton, in the County Palatine of Cheſter. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtate by his only ſon, Robert Viſcount Belgrave, now Earl Groſvenor.

Lately, at London, Lieutenant-Colonel John Blair.

July 1. At Dulwich, John Rix, Eſq; many years Accountant-General in the Exciſe Office.

— At Aberdeen, George Wilſon, Eſq; in the 82d year of his age.

— Miſs Jane Eagle, daughter of the late Mr Archibald Eagle, ſeed merchant, Edinburgh.

2. On board the Ceres Weſt Indiaman, at ſea, Simon Fraſer, Eſq; late of Grandby, Dominica, ſon of the deceaſed Thomas Fraſer of Gouthleck.

6. At Errol Houſe, Mrs Allen, of Errol.

— At Edinburgh, James Turnbull, Eſq; Advocate.

7. At Newbridge, near Aberdeen, Mrs George Watſon.

8. At London, Hector Allen, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow.

— At Great Malvern, Alexander Montgomerie, Eſq; of Annick Lodge, brother to the Earl of Eglinton.

9. Elizabeth Honey, aged 90, relict of the deceaſed James Murray, vintner in Perth.

— At Calder Bank, Mrs Murdoch, wife of Peter Murdoch, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow.

10. At the Commiſſioner's Houſe, Chatham Dock-yard, Mrs Charles Hope.

Lately, Mr Thomas Gurney, of Peel's Coffeehouſe, Fleet ſtreet.

11. At Briſtol Hotwells, Captain Curtis, of the navy, ſon of the late Admiral Sir Roger Curtis.

12. Of a dropſy in the cheſt, the Hon. John Grey, brother to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

14. John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Bayfield.

— At Clofeburn Hall, the Rev. James Stuart Monteath, of Cloſeburn, Rector of Barrowby, in Lincolnſhire, aged 86 years.

At Aldborough Houſe, Dublin, the Counteſs of Aldborough, widow of Edward the late Earl, and ſince married to George Powell, Eſq; Barriſter at Law.

16. Miſs Margaret Williamſon, ſecond daughter of Mr Thomas Williamſon, Leith.

— At Aberdeen, Mrs Janet Dyce, relict of the late George Burnet, Eſq; of Kemnay, aged 82.

Haddington, Aug. 27.

Wheat, 39s. 6d. Barley, 22s. Oats, 17s. 6d. Peaſe, 19s. 6d. Beans, 19s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Aug. 31. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.